

U.S. Might Bypass Allies on Weapons Pact, Official Says



Francois Mitterrand Mitterrand: Staying Clear Of Disputes

By Peter Hain International Herald Tribune BRUSSELS — A senior U.S. official at NATO warned Thursday that President Ronald Reagan might approve a proposal to eliminate U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles from Europe even if the allies did not endorse the plan.

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The proposed treaty calls for the elimination in Europe of all U.S. and Soviet short-range and medium-range missiles, known as the double-zero option. The Soviet Union would be allowed to retain 100 warheads on its Asian flank, while the United States would have the right to deploy a similar number of warheads on its soil.

Until now, U.S. officials have shied away from saying that a decision on the arms accord, which Mr. Reagan appears to favor, could be made without endorsement of all the allies. Analysts say such a move could bolster charges that the United States disregards the concerns of its NATO partners.

However, the West German government is deeply divided over the arms plan. This hesitation has caused disarray in NATO, and apparently has stretched the patience of Washington.

The comments by the senior U.S. official, who spoke on the condition that he not be identified, appear aimed at increasing pressure on Chancellor Helmut Kohl of West Germany to resolve the dispute in his coalition government. Defense Minister Manfred Womert opposes the removal of all short-range missiles, while Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher is in favor of the deal.

Although the U.S. official stressed that Mr. Reagan intended to make a decision "in consultation with the allies," he repeatedly pointed out that the final judgment is up to the president.



North Korean Leader Begins Official Visit to China A Chinese officer helped President Kim Il Sung of North Korea mount a podium with President Li Xiannian of China, right, for welcoming ceremonies near the Great Hall of the People in Beijing on Thursday.

Fiji Coup Leader to Head Interim Regime

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches SUVA, Fiji — Lieutenant Colonel Sitiveni Rabuka will head an interim administration under a compromise worked out by the island nation's traditional chiefs to end a week of political conflict, an army spokesman said Thursday.

before deciding on a compromise, an army spokesman said. The spokesman, Lieutenant Eroni Volavola, said that the compromise would establish Colonel Rabuka as the nation's leader until elections are held in "five and a half to six months." He said the council of chiefs would convene again Friday to announce its decisions.

U.S. Navy Panel Opens Probe; 2d Rocket Defused

BAHRAIN — A U.S. naval board of inquiry assembled Thursday to investigate an Iraqi attack on the frigate Stark just hours after the warhead of an Exocet missile was defused aboard the crippled warship.

U.S. officials said the 360-pound (162-kilogram) warhead, one of two that struck the ship, had been disarmed by a special military bomb disposal unit on the frigate, anchored just off the coast of this island state.

The missiles struck the Stark 30 seconds apart as it patrolled in the Gulf on Sunday night, killing 37 of the crew of more than 200. A Pentagon official, Rear Admiral Grant A. Sharp, flew in Wednesday night from Washington to head an inquiry that will focus on how the missiles got through the frigate's sophisticated defenses.

Officials said he was gathering with other members of the board of inquiry set up to investigate the attack. They said the board could be in Bahrain up to a month taking evidence.

One of the first witnesses they are likely to question is the Stark's commander, Commander Glenn R. Brindel.

Commander Brindel said at a news conference Wednesday that the crew had just a few seconds warning of the attack and was activating anti-missile defenses when the first projectile struck the 3,585-ton frigate about 85 miles (135 kilometers) northeast of Bahrain.

Saying the attack was accidental, Iraq has apologized to the United States and offered to pay compensation to the families of the dead American sailors. Foreign Minister Tariq Aziz of Iraq said in a U.S. television interview that the pilot believed he was attacking an Iranian tanker or warship.

The U.S. Embassy and the navy contingent with the Middle East force that patrols the Gulf moved to draw a screen of silence around the aftermath of the attack.

Navy personnel said reporters would not be allowed to interview any of the Stark's survivors and said that no one, including relatives, could be reached without navy approval.

In Washington, the Pentagon acknowledged that Iraqi fighters had twice approached a U.S. destroyer this week in the same area where the Stark was attacked. The planes

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Escort Policy In Gulf Split U.S. Aides

By Lou Cannon and David Hoffman Washington Post Service WASHINGTON — Howard H. Baker Jr., the White House chief of staff, backed by Treasury Secretary James A. Baker Jr. and Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d, argued this week that Congress should be informed under the War Powers Resolution that sending Kuwaiti tankers into the Gulf under the U.S. flag increases the risk of hostilities with Iran, administration sources said.

But Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger, who has opposed invoking the War Powers legislation in earlier cases, said that formally notifying Congress in the present situation was unnecessary, the sources said Wednesday.

President Ronald Reagan has decided not to invoke the War Powers act but is consulting with Congress about the protection of Kuwaiti oil tankers sailing in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, Marlin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said Thursday.

"We're not notifying under the War Powers act," he said, "but we are consulting with Congress in the most thorough possible way."

United Press International reported. The War Powers Resolution, passed by Congress in the last stages of the Vietnam War, requires the president to inform Congress when U.S. forces are deployed into hostile situations or in situations where involvement in hostilities is imminent.

Once the president makes his notification, Congress must agree to any deployment of forces beyond 60 days. A 30-day extension is permitted if the president requests additional time to withdraw the troops.

The disagreement among the cabinet members occurred Monday in a meeting with Mr. Reagan and his National Security Planning Group. A source described the meeting as "tumultuous."

The sources said Mr. Reagan de-See POWERS, Page 6

Soviet Alleges 2 Intrusions By U.S. Ship

By Gary Lee Washington Post Service MOSCOW — The Soviet Union said Thursday that the U.S. Navy cruiser Arkansas had violated its territorial boundaries. The United States rebuffed the charge, saying the ship was in "international waters."

The nuclear-powered ship intruded into Soviet territorial waters on May 17 and 21 in Avacha Bay in the Soviet Far East, a Foreign Ministry spokesman, Yuri Gremetschik said in Moscow on Thursday. He said the actions were a "premeditated and provocative" violation of Soviet law.

A spokesman at the U.S. Embassy, Javoslav Verner, said that the Arkansas "is sailing in international waters and has been the whole time."

The incident is part of a continuing dispute between the United States and the Soviet Union about what constitutes international waters.

The Soviet Union last year established a "baseline" boundary of 36 nautical miles offshore, Mr. Verner said, and forbade foreign vessels from coming within it.

The Soviet Union summoned U.S. diplomats to the Foreign Ministry, where Mr. Gremetschik said the alleged violation was "resolutely" protested. "The American side was told that such violations could have very serious consequences," he said.

Despite the Soviet regulation, the United States claims the right to have its vehicles navigate up to three miles (about five kilometers) off the contour of international coastlines, according to international maritime regulations, Mr. Verner said.

"We do this routinely to exercise our right to peaceful passage in international waters," he said.

Private Contributor to Contra Cause Describes Offer to Meet With Reagan

The Associated Press WASHINGTON — Wealthy private contributors to the Nicaraguan rebel cause testified at congressional hearings Thursday, with one saying he was promised that President Ronald Reagan would meet with anyone who donated \$300,000.

William O'Boyle, a New York oil and gas executive, told the Senate hearing that he met with a conservative fund-raiser, Carl R. Channell, in Washington in the spring of 1986. He said he also received a White House briefing from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North about the rebels' problems and the potential threat to the United States from the Sandinist government in Nicaragua.

Mr. O'Boyle said he told Mr. Channell after the North briefing that he wanted to help buy weapons for the Nicaraguan rebels, known as contras.

"He said there was a small group of Americans the president relied on to make that kind of contribution," Mr. O'Boyle quoted Mr. Channell as saying.

He also said that Mr. Channell told him that if anyone gave \$300,000 or more, "the president would meet with the contributor and thank them."

Mr. O'Boyle sent a \$130,000 check to Mr. Channell's fund-raising organization in March 1986, and initially declined to give more. He later sent another \$30,000. There was no indication he ever met with Mr. Reagan.

Mr. O'Boyle told the joint House-Senate hearings that Colonel North never made a direct sol-

licitation of money for the contras, explaining that he was a U.S. government employee. Colonel North, who was a National Security Council aide at the time, apparently was referring to a congressional ban on direct or indirect U.S. military aid to the rebels.

But Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire and vice chairman of the Senate investigating committee, later noted that Mr. O'Boyle and other contributors described a pattern of Colonel North portraying the contras' difficulties after a request had been made by Mr. Channell.

"I call that the one-two punch," Mr. Rudman said. "It's a fiction for anyone to assume that's not a solicitation."

Joseph Coors, president of the Adolph Coors Brewing Co., told House and Senate investigators that William J. Casey, who was director of central intelligence at the time, informed him in June 1985 that "Ollie North's the guy to see" about making a voluntary contribution to the contra cause.

Mr. Coors said that after meeting Colonel North he was wired \$65,000 to a Swiss bank account, whose number Colonel North had provided.

Ellen Garwood, a wealthy Texan, told the joint House-Senate hearing Thursday that she gave nearly \$2 million to the contras after Colonel North told her they "might cease to exist if the weapons are not replenished."

Key Abrams Role Alleged John K. Singlaub, a retired U.S. major general who is a central figure in private efforts to support the Nicaraguan rebels, testified Wednesday that Elliott Abrams, an assistant secretary of state, played a more active role than he has acknowledged in fund-raising efforts for the contras. The Washington Post reported.

General Singlaub, testifying for the first time before the congressional investigators on Wednesday, said that Colonel North was his chief contact during most of the ban on U.S. aid. But by the spring of 1986, General Singlaub said, "the principal contact for activities in Central America, specifically the Nicaraguan democratic resistance was Elliott Abrams."

General Singlaub testified that Mr. Abrams agreed in May 1986 to provide private assurances to two foreign governments — identified by other sources as Taiwan and South Korea — that the administration approved of General Singlaub's efforts to raise funds from both countries for the contras.

Guatemala's New Criminality Robberies, Murders Rising as Political Violence Ebbs

By Stephen Kinzer New York Times Service GUATEMALA CITY — In a poor section of Guatemala's capital, Felix Medrano and his wife run a small store where they sell sacks of rice and other grains that relatives send them from the eastern province of Jutiapa. Mr. Medrano says he could expand his business, but prefers instead to do odd jobs in the afternoon and evening to make ends meet.

"I'm afraid of making it look as if I have money," Mr. Medrano explained. "As soon as criminals think there is money somewhere, they come to rob and kill you."

With the transition last year from military to civilian rule in Guatemala, death squads directed by the government have disappeared and political violence has been substantially reduced. But common crime has proved difficult to control, and there are now an average of nearly 200 homicides each month in a country of slightly more than 8 million people, according to official estimates.

Last week was typical. A 40-year-old laborer was shot to death as he walked along a street in central Guatemala City. In another part of the city, an elderly man was killed along with a shoeshine boy, who was hit by a stray bullet.

There was no apparent motive for either assault, but in other cases, murder and robbery go together. In the provincial capital of Retalhuleu, intruders knocked on Derbeno Enrique Quiroa's door Sunday evening, shot and killed him when he answered, and took his savings of 400 quetzales (about \$160).

Government officials and others say the surge of violence is a result of the loosened atmosphere that democracy has brought to Guatemala. Criminals no longer fear that they will be sought out and executed by death squads, and many appear to have been set free by judges who, under new rules, cannot convict suspects unless they have evidence.

Interior Minister Juan José Rodil Peraltia is overseeing a sweeping campaign to build a modern criminal justice apparatus in Guatemala. But in a country where there has been no functioning legal system for decades, his task is all but overwhelming.

Mr. Rodil is seeking a drastic reduction in the number of Guatemalans licensed to carry firearms, and he wants to require all gun owners to provide the police with sample bullets fired from their weapons. The distinctive patterns on each bullet would then be recorded in a computer, and the data could be used for future criminal investigations.

For the first time, the Guatemalan police are being instructed in basic investigative techniques such as the use of fingerprints. Police advisers from Spain, Venezuela and West Germany are training dozens of Guatemalan lawyers and detectives.

The government also is seeking to send a group of police officers to the FBI training center in Quantico, Virginia.

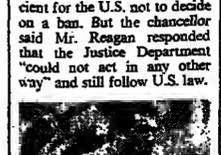
For years, the Guatemalan police included a group of about 150 men whose job was to travel around the country and kill those suspected of criminal activity. In addition, prison authorities regularly reported riots in which prisoners died violently. Diplomats and others say they believe that many of the reported riots never oc-

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Kiosk Reagan Upholds Waldheim Ban

WASHINGTON (Reuters) — Chancellor Franz Vranitzky of Austria told President Ronald Reagan on Thursday that his countrymen were dismayed and upset by the U.S. decision to ban President Kurt Waldheim from visiting because of his war record.

Mr. Vranitzky said he thought that "the friendship and the very good relations between the United States and Austria" would have been sufficient for the U.S. not to decide on a ban. But the chancellor said Mr. Reagan responded that the Justice Department "could not act in any other way" and still follow U.S. law.



Pascal Ondarts of France practicing for rugby's World Cup. It begins Friday. Page 21.

Sexually Active Adults Urged to Get AIDS Test

The Associated Press BOSTON — All sexually active Americans, including married couples, should be voluntarily tested for the AIDS virus, according to guidelines published Thursday by a researcher at the National Cancer Institute.

"HIV status is the single most important piece of information for use in planning the scope of one's sexual activities," Dr. James J. Goedert wrote in the New England Journal of Medicine.

President Ronald Reagan's chief spokesman said Thursday that the president probably would favor mandatory AIDS testing of marriage license applicants and new immigrants. United Press International reported from Washington.

HIV, or human immunodeficiency virus, causes acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS. The AIDS test reveals whether someone is infected with HIV. Carriers of the virus can transmit it through sexual intercourse.

The use of condoms probably reduces the risk of catching AIDS, but Dr. Goedert said, studies suggest that condoms can fail to prevent transmission of the virus 17 percent of the time.

In a report made public earlier this month, the U.S. Centers for Disease Control recommended vol-

untary AIDS testing for some groups, but not for every sexually active adult.

Tests were suggested for, among others, drug abusers, people seeking treatment for sexually transmitted diseases, and people who had blood transfusions during the period from 1978 to mid-1985.

But Ann McFarren, the executive director of the AIDS Action Council in Washington, said universal AIDS testing was a waste of money that could be better spent educating people about the disease. She questioned whether Dr. Goedert's plan was practical, since many people are not faithful to their sexual partners.

"I don't know of many couples who go home and say, 'I had sex with another person, and we have to go back to condoms for six months,'" she said.

However, Dr. Roy Schwartz of the American Medical Association said: "It's clear that the body of opinion is moving toward broader testing. I think that would resolve a great deal of the anxiety that people have."

People typically develop AIDS See AIDS, Page 2

GENERAL NEWS Gary Hart, who ended his U.S. presidential candidacy this month, is seeking ways back to political life. Page 3. Dow close: UP 9.90 The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF L765 1.68 148.65 5.9425

U.S. Puts Hold on Sale Of F-15s to Saudi Arabia

United Press International
WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration, acknowledging political opposition connected to the Iran-contra affair and the attack on the U.S. guided-missile frigate Stark in the Gulf, placed a hold Thursday on a proposed sale of F-15 jets to Saudi Arabia.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, announced that informal notification to Congress, which is the first step in a process that gives legislators a chance to veto such sales, would not go forward next week as originally planned.

The announcement came as opposition to the \$500 million sale mounted following the revelation that Saudi pilots refused a U.S. request to intercept the Iraqi jet that attacked the U.S. frigate on Sunday.

Robert C. Byrd, the Senate majority leader, said Thursday that he would vote to block the sale because of the attack and the Saudi inaction. Before hearing details of the Saudi involvement in the attack, Mr. Byrd, Democrat of West Virginia, had said he "hadn't made a judgment" on the sale.

Mr. Fitzwater maintained that postponement of the notification to Congress "has very little, if anything, to do with the Stark incident." But he acknowledged that "it has a lot to do with political and other factors."

"This is very important to us," Mr. Fitzwater said, "and we want to move this proposal to the Hill at the most propitious time to get its passage."

When asked whether the decision was motivated by concern that the sale could become a target for criticism of the administration's policy in the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater declined to respond.

"After consultations with Congress, we'll send it up at the appropriate time," the White House spokesman said.

Senator Dennis DeConcini, Democrat of Arizona, introduced a resolution to block the proposed sale of 12 additional F-15s to Saudi Arabia. The planes would be made available to the Saudis only to replace planes lost in accidents, to keep the Saudi fleet at 60 jets.

Once the administration sends formal notification of the proposed sale to Capitol Hill, Congress would have 30 days to block the deal with majority votes in the House of Representatives and Senate.

Limbs of Earliest Human Unearthed in Tanzania

By Boyce Rensberger
Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — Anthropologists working in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, Homo habilis, and have begun to find that its body was far more apelike than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced Wednesday, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution.

The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more apelike ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only three to three and a half feet tall (91 centimeters to 1.07 meters), no larger than their apish ancestors.

Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more heavily built, like those of apes.

Scientists say the surprisingly small size and apelike limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from Homo habilis to Homo erectus, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt.

The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old Homo erectus boy, found in 1984, was already 5 feet 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngster would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which

human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest apelike Homo habilis lived, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest

known Homo erectus lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in bodily anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory of punctuated equilibrium.

This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"What's so exciting is that we now can make a good case for a major shift in the behavior of early hominids and say just when it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins in Berkeley, California. Mr. Johanson made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California at Berkeley.

Mr. Johanson and Mr. White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A

Lucy is the nickname of a female of an early form of Australopithecus that Mr. Johanson discovered in Ethiopia, the most complete known skeleton of its species. This primate species arose about four million years ago and gave rise to Homo habilis around two million years ago.

The females of Australopithecus were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that Homo habilis had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that Homo habilis had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more apelike ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 percent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 percent than to the modern human pattern of 70 percent.

Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creature was more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," Mr. White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behavior and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of Homo habilis have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved, in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. Homo erectus hands and feet fit the modern pattern.

The skeleton is being published in Thursday's issue of Nature.

The skeleton includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone. It is considered to be the skeleton of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as is the case with modern apes.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Mr. Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."



PROTEST OF PERES STANCE — Outside his residence in Jerusalem, Foreign Minister Shimon Peres meets rightist Israeli demonstrators protesting his support of an international Middle East peace conference. They wore costumes representing the nations who would take part in an eventual meeting, including Palestinians.

Lebanon Annuls Accord on PLO Presence

By Nora Boustany
Washington Post Service
BEIRUT — Lebanon's parliament annulled an agreement on Thursday that regulated the presence of armed Palestinians, and withdrew special rights that empowered the government to conclude such accords.

The so-called Cairo agreement, which was signed on Nov. 3, 1969, by Yasser Arafat, the leader of the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the Lebanese Army's commander in chief at the time, limited movement by the guerrillas to certain areas and also ensured supply and reinforcement lines through the Arakub region in southeastern Lebanon.

Clashes between Palestinian guerrillas and the Syrian-backed Shiite Amal movement from May 1985 until last April, as well as hostility between Syria and Mr. Arafat, helped set the stage for the end of the accord.

Forty-six deputies who were present Thursday in Lebanon's unicameral legislature unanimously declared the accord null and void.

Hussein al-Husseini, a Shiite Muslim and speaker of the house, said after the vote that the Cairo agreement had never been properly carried out in letter or spirit.

2 Palestinians Get Life in Vienna Attack

Reuters
VIENNA — Two Palestinian guerrillas were sentenced to life imprisonment Thursday after being convicted of two murders and 12 attempted murders each during an attack at the Vienna airport 17 months ago.

The guilty verdicts were returned by a jury against Tawfik Ben Chavali, 27, and Mongi Ben Sadaoui, 28, members of the radical Abu Nidal group.

The two went on trial on Monday on charges arising from an attack on Dec. 27, 1985, at a check-in counter for the Israeli airline, El Al. They had pleaded not guilty.

Four people, including one gunman, were killed and 40 were injured in the attack. The raid coincided with another on a Rome airport in which 15 persons died.

The two accused in Vienna said during the trial that they and a third gunman planned to force their way on board a flight to Israel and blow it up over Tel Aviv.

NATO: U.S. Determined on Arms

(Continued from Page 1)
 belongs to Washington, not to the NATO allies.

"These are U.S.-Soviet negotiations," he said, referring to the Geneva arms talks. "The decision is one for President Reagan."

The official, briefing reporters a week before NATO defense ministers are to meet in Brussels, denied a suggestion that Washington's

standing in NATO could be undermined by approving the accord without full allied backing.

He said most NATO countries appeared to favor the pact, and thus would be "looking to the U.S. to take a leadership role." He also said Washington could not be faulted for not having allowed enough time for a consensus to emerge, or for not trying hard enough to form a common alliance position.

AIDS: Tests Urged in U.S.

(Continued from Page 1)
 antibodies within 6 to 12 weeks of becoming infected. If regular testing for HIV shows that both members of a monogamous couple remain negative for at least six months after elimination of outside partners or risks, then full sexual activity can probably be resumed without precautions.

Reagan May Back Tests
 A White House statement that Mr. Reagan might favor limited mandatory AIDS testing comes as the administration struggles to develop a strategy on AIDS, United Press International reported.

The White House spokesman, Martin Fitzwater, said "there is a very real bias in favor of testing for AIDS" in cases where people already are tested for communicable diseases.

"I think the president is concerned for the health of the population," he said, "and testing for these — for issues like marriage licenses and immigration and so forth — is one that he would probably look favorably upon."

An official at the Department of Health and Human Services said "the stage is set" for approval of some kind of testing program. Other officials doubted that a final decision would come before May 31, when Mr. Reagan is to address a fund-raising dinner for AIDS.

Sentence in Rocket Attack

A Palestinian was sentenced to 15 years in prison Thursday on charges of firing a rocket at the Jordanian Embassy in Rome, The Associated Press reported from Rome.

Hussein Shadeh Mohammed, 23, was convicted in the April 3, 1985, attack. An anti-tank rocket damaged a private apartment on the fourth floor of the embassy building. No one was injured.

Yale to Invest in New Haven
New York Times Service
NEW HAVEN, Connecticut — Yale University plans to invest \$50 million of its endowment and other funds in housing, commercial and industrial development in New Haven in the next five to 10 years, the president of Yale, Benno C. Schmidt Jr., announced on Wednesday.

WORLD BRIEFS

Sri Lanka Troops Fight Rebels, 30 Die

COLOMBO, Sri Lanka (Reuters) — More than 30 people have been killed in clashes between Sri Lankan troops and Tamil separatist guerrillas in 24 hours, the government said Thursday amid unconfirmed reports of a major military offensive.

A government statement said 23 rebels, six soldiers and two civilians were killed and several injured. The spokesman, however, denied reports from Tamil political sources that the armed forces had begun an offensive against guerrillas in their northern stronghold in Jaffna.

Diplomatic sources said Wednesday that about 2,000 troops had been massed in the Jaffna peninsula in the past few days for an assault. About 800,000 people, mostly minority Tamils, live in the peninsula. The region has been isolated since fighting erupted Saturday at Elephant Pass, which connects it with the rest of the island.

Police Fire on North Indian Rioters

MEERUT, India (AFP) — Rioting between Hindus and Moslems in this northern Indian town continued for the fourth day Thursday and the army fired on rioters for the first time, senior military sources said.

Meerut authorities ordered an indefinite curfew on a wider area after the rioting spread, while army soldiers and paramilitary troops patrolled to try to enforce order. The official toll was 26 dead, but official sources admitted the real figure was far higher.

Meanwhile, the toll in Hindu-Moslem rioting in the western city of Broach rose to six, the Press Trust of India said. Two persons have also died in clashes in New Delhi, where an indefinite curfew was clamped on Moslem quarters late Tuesday but was relaxed for two hours Thursday.

Effort to Remove Aquino Reported

MANILA (AP) — The armed forces chief, General Fidel V. Ramos, said Thursday that opponents of President Corason C. Aquino were trying to recruit former and current soldiers in another bid to depose her.

General Ramos said that any soldier planning to join such a plot "shall be dealt with administratively or even severely."

General Ramos, who is credited with blocking at least five coup attempts since the Aquino government came to power in February 1986, said the national police force was on high alert in the capital.

The Manila newspaper, *Malaya*, reported Thursday that a faction in the opposition is trying to obtain the support of about 80 percent of the 250,000-member armed forces for a coup. The newspaper quoted unidentified top government officials as saying intelligence reports disclosed that the opposition has forged an alliance with some soldiers in the plot to form a military junta.

Israel Suspects Palestinians Killed Boy

TEL AVIV (AP) — A boy was found dead in a cave near the Jewish settlement of Alon Moreh, the Israeli army command said Thursday. Israeli army radio reported it was likely that Palestinian guerrillas killed the 8-year-old, identified as Ronnie Chabar. He had been struck in the head.

A radio report said police had not ruled out other motives for the killing. Alon Moreh is about three miles (five kilometers) from Nablus, the largest Palestinian town in the West Bank. Israeli troops imposed a two-hour curfew on two nearby Palestinian villages and began an investigation.

Note on Hostages in Lebanon Sent

BEIRUT (AP) — Moslem kidnappers said in a statement released Thursday that an "investigation" of three American hostages and one Indian hostage indicated they were involved in U.S. and Israeli intelligence services.

The statement from the Islamic Jihad for the Liberation of Palestine, which was hand written in Arabic, was delivered to the Beirut newspaper *An-Nahar* along with a picture of Alan Stein, an American hostage who was kidnapped Jan. 24 along with three other professors from the campus of the Beirut University College.

"We are still awaiting the completion of this information," the note stated, "and the necessary measures to take the adequate action, bring the four to reckoning and announce the outcome of the investigation."

For the Record

About 2,000 meat plant, metal and construction workers struck in Yugoslavia on Thursday. Most are seeking salary increases. (AP)

A gunman arrested while attempting to get to Klaus Barbie was charged on Thursday with carrying a weapon illegally. He was placed in the same jail in Lyon where the Nazi war crimes suspect is being held. (Reuters)

The U.S. space shuttle cannot be put back into orbit until June 1988, the National Aeronautics and Space Administration said. The delay means only three flights will be attempted next year instead of six. (AP)

France exploded a nuclear device in the South Pacific on Thursday, its second this year, scientists said. The underground explosion on Mururoa Atoll measured about 30 kilotons, the equivalent of 30,000 tons of TNT. There was no confirmation of the test from France. (AP)

TRAVEL UPDATE

Flight attendants of AVIACO, the Spanish domestic airline, called off a strike they began Wednesday after reaching a pay agreement early Thursday, a company spokesman said. (Reuters)

A dispute over the serving of tea and coffee will ground half the flights of Air Inter, the French domestic airline, Sunday and Monday, a company spokesman said Thursday. Hostesses and stewards are demanding a set of conditions governing the serving of tea and coffee during flights. (Reuters)

Shell oil workers in Gibraltar ended a two-day-old strike over pay Thursday after talks with management. The strike closed five of the six service stations in the British colony and forced motorists to go across the border for fuel. (Reuters)

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NO, ANY. YOU'RE SURE?

OF COURSE I'M SURE. TRUST ME, RICK, IT WAS NO BIG DEAL!

THANKS A LOT.

HEY, CMON, YOU REFERENCE YOU TWO?

Handwritten signature or scribble.

In Private, a Dark U.S. View of Contras

By Stephen Engelberg
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — While U.S. officials were publicly touting the virtues of the Nicaraguan rebel leaders, government officials and other participants in the contra private aid network viewed some of their leaders as wasteful, incompetent and possibly corrupt, according to congressional testimony and documents.

Even as President Ronald Reagan was calling the U.S.-backed rebels "moral equivalents of the founding fathers," Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North, the dismissed National Security Council staff member, was getting a stream of reports from Robert W. Owen and other aides who had wholly different assessments.

Indeed, government officials said Wednesday that Mr. Owen's letters to Colonel North in 1985 and 1986 provided a much more realistic picture of the contra's progress and internal political bickering than the Central Intelligence Agency's reports covering the same period.

Other documents suggest that the administration misled Congress in 1985 and 1986 with assertions that the contra lacked military supplies.

In Mr. Owen's assessment, confirmed by government officials, the independent contra's staff had only one leader: Adolfo Calero, the former Coca-Cola bottler turned revolutionary who appeared on Wednesday before the congressional committees investigating the Iran-contra affair.

Mr. Calero told the committee members that in 1985 he gave Colonel North \$90,000 in blank travel-



Adolfo Calero testifying before the committee.

checks that could be cashed by the bearer. Congressional investigators said they had been unable to determine how Colonel North spent much of that money, and canceled checks show that he may have put some to his own use.

Mr. Owen's memo suggests that the other contra leaders — Alfonso Robelo and Arturo Cruz — were less-than-equal partners added to the contra directorate to please Congress. That structure has since

collapsed and a new contra leadership was announced this month in which Mr. Calero retains a prominent position.

Mr. Owen's long typed memo told Colonel North of charges circulating among the contra and their supporters of being victimized by "sweetheart deals," referring to arms transactions with the retired Air Force major general, Richard V. Secord.

They detail how Mr. Calero re-

sponded to questions about a story in the May 25 issue of the National Law Journal. The story said the independent contra's staff had begun to "focus more directly" on Mr. Bush's "personal involvement" in aid to the rebels and in fundraising for such aid.

Mr. Thomas said, however, that the office of the independent counsel "advised us last week that the vice president is not a target of a criminal investigation."

The White House spokesman, Marlin Fitzwater, said that he had discussed the matter with Mr. Bush.

In other developments Thursday:

• Mr. Walsh issued a subpoena to David Kimche, the former director of the Israeli Foreign Ministry, according to Asher Naim, information director at the Israeli Embassy in Washington. Mr. Naim said that Mr. Walsh was "going off on his own and violating agreements reached between Israel and the United States" by issuing the subpoena to Mr. Kimche, who was

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U.S. to Allow Some Use of Experimental Medicines

By Robert Pear
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The Reagan administration has completed work on a new rule to make experimental drugs more quickly available to patients with AIDS and other immediately life-threatening diseases, according to U.S. officials.

S. Jay Plager, counselor to the U.S. undersecretary of health and human services, said Wednesday that the rule would give "desperately ill patients" the opportunity to decide for themselves "whether they would rather take an experimental drug or die of the disease untreated."

The rule has been under consideration for nearly four years and reflects the administration's commitment to reduce federal regulation of U.S. industry.

Edwin L. Dale Jr., spokesman for the Office of Management and Budget, said the final rule was to be sent Thursday to the Federal Register for immediate publication.

The budget office routinely reviews rules before they are issued. Federal officials said the drug rule would take effect with the force of law 30 days after being published.

Under the rule, Mr. Plager said, "there must be some scientific evidence giving a reasonable basis for concluding that the experimental drug may be effective."

The rule applies only to drugs that are under investigation in a controlled clinical trial.

The rule sets forth the standards for use of an experimental drug to treat patients outside clinical trials, which are scientific experiments designed to prove the drug's safety and effectiveness. Under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to patients only if there was "no comparable or satisfactory alternative therapy" for their ailments, Mr. Plager said.

Qualifying for access to experimental drugs would be patients for whom there is "a reasonable likelihood that death will occur within a matter of months," and those whose premature death is likely without prompt treatment. Officials said the rule would apply to many patients with AIDS, incurable cancers, emphysema, congestive heart failure, bacterial endocarditis, a heart ailment, and certain other conditions.

Don M. Newman, undersecretary of health and human services, said that under the rule, experimental drugs could be made available to thousands of people with acquired immune deficiency syndrome, or AIDS, who were not now receiving any effective medication for their incurable condition.

The potential beneficiaries, he said, include people who are allergic to the antiviral drug, zidovudine, or AZT, who find its side-effects intolerable, or who do not qualify for the drug under the current criteria.

Pesticides and Higher Risk of Cancer

Report Says Treated Food May Add 20,000 Cases Yearly

By Michael Weisskopf
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Pesticides contaminating the most common foods may be responsible for as many as 20,000 additional cancer cases a year in the United States, according to projections made in a National Academy of Sciences report.

The report, released Wednesday and based on theoretical "worst case" risks of cancer, indicates that pesticides could cause as many as 20,000 additional cancer cases a year as radon gas and asbestos, but far fewer than cigarette smoking.

Fifteen foods treated with a small number of pesticides pose the greatest risk: tomatoes, beef, potatoes, oranges, lettuce, apples, peaches, pork, wheat, soybeans, beans, carrot, chicken, corn and grapes.

Tomatoes, treated with four of the most dangerous chemicals, account for 15 percent of the dietary cancer risk for pesticide residues under this analysis.

The two-year study, by a special committee of the academy's National Research Council, focused on 28 of the 53 pesticides deemed carcinogenic or potentially carcinogenic by the Environmental Protection Agency.

More than 80 percent of the pesticides analyzed exceeded the agency's threshold of "acceptable" cancer risk for a pollutant. Acceptable was defined as no more than one additional case of cancer for every one million people exposed.

The agency, which is responsible for regulating pesticides, was criticized in the report for lacking "sound scientific or policy reasons" for pursuing tougher pesticide residue standards for processed foods than for raw commodities.

The committee recommended adopting the agency's acceptable-risk standard as a uniform maximum standard.

At a hearing of the Senate Agriculture Committee on Wednesday, the agency's assistant administrator, Jack Moore, said of the study, "One should not be worried about what he purchases at the supermarket. The food supply is wholesome and safe."

The projection of 20,000 additional cases of tumors yearly is based on an assessment of the 28 pesticides and assumes an average consumption for 70 years of foods treated by a maximum amount of chemicals.

The study estimated 5.8 cases of cancer for every 1,000 people

exposed over their lifetimes. Environmentalists, applying that figure to the entire population, estimate 1.45 million cases over 70 years or 20,000 a year.

The lifetime risk of cancer for the general population is 1 in 4, or 250 per 1,000 people. In the worst case of 5.8 additional cancers per 1,000 people, the odds of contracting the disease would rise from 25 percent to 25.05 percent.

According to the study, 80 percent of the cancer risk from pesticides is represented by 10 of the most commonly used chemicals: linuron, zineb, captan, captan, maneb, permethrin, mancozeb, folpet, chlordane, and chlorofluorol.

All of them exceed by hundreds of times the agency's acceptable risk standard endorsed by the academy committee. Linuron, a herbicide used for corn, soybeans, carrots, wheat and other vegetables, poses a cancer risk 1,500 times higher.

The study could improve the prospects of legislation aimed at greatly revising pesticide laws.

A bill seeking to change pesticide regulations for the first time in 15 years would require pesticide manufacturers to submit full health data within a decade of the bill's passage.

Hart Moves to Rebuild His Bridges And Keep a Role in Policy Debate

By T.R. Reid
Washington Post Service

DENVER — Gary Hart, whose presidential candidacy was ended by reports of his extramarital relationships, has set out an ambitious blueprint designed to maintain his political base and keep himself at the center of national policy debates through the 1988 campaign and beyond.

People throughout the United States who have talked with Mr. Hart in meetings and in telephone conversations said his ideas range from preparing newspaper opinion columns and magazine articles to conducting a national lecture tour and television talk show appearances. He also may revive his non-profit policy foundation to provide himself with a forum.

Meanwhile, Mr. Hart seems to be looking for a way to do something he conspicuously declined to do in his angry withdrawal speech on May 8: apologize for his conduct.

"I think he's looking for the right place to go on national TV and say to all the Gary Hart people out there, you know, 'I'm sorry that I let you down,'" said John Emerson, Mr. Hart's deputy campaign manager.

Mr. Hart's brief, biting speech in a hotel ballroom in Denver when he withdrew from the race for the

1988 Democratic presidential nomination had a bum-all-bridges quality. He attacked the media, fellow politicians and the system by which Americans choose their president.

For the past week or so, however, Mr. Hart has been making numerous telephone calls to shore up his links to the political world.

He evidently has not spoken specifically about the reported extramarital relationships that led to the collapse of his front-running candidacy. But he has offered his apologies in more general terms.

Sidney Harman, a Washington businessman, said Mr. Hart told him by phone last week "that he was terribly sorry that he and events had resulted in disappointment of people who had been supportive of him."

Jon L. Mills, the speaker of the Florida House, said Mr. Hart also called him and "said he was sorry."

"It wasn't a bitter conversation," Mr. Mills said, "but I'd characterize it as a sad conversation. The positive note was that he would continue to be involved in issues."

Five days after his campaign ended, Mr. Hart paid an emotional visit to his Denver headquarters and spoke to workers who were packing away the remnants of his six-year quest for the White House.

"It was pretty moving, frankly," said Kevin Sweeney, Mr. Hart's press secretary. "He said there was no way Gary Hart would disappear. He said he had a lot to say about national issues and he isn't the type to keep silent."

Mr. Hart has declined press interviews, but aides said he is trying to decide on the best way to re-emerge into public life, and to

move beyond the issue of press coverage of his personal life.

An aide to Mr. Hart said calls had come from many of the major U.S. television talk shows, and "what they want is more talk about the press and privacy." But what Mr. Hart wants, the aide said, is "a chance to express his regrets, and then have an hour to talk about policy."

From his house near Denver and his law office in a downtown office tower, Mr. Hart has been making dozens of calls each day to his financial backers and other political friends. And he has left the strong impression he does not consider his public career over.

"I couldn't say from our conversation whether it's two weeks, two months, or two years before he's back," said Charles T. Manatt, former chairman of the Democratic National Committee, who held a top job in Mr. Hart's campaign. "But the gist of what he said is that he'll be active in the political world."

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INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

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Too Many Bad Surprises

The U.S. Navy is to investigate why the USS Stark had not turned on the electronic system that might have allowed it to detect and defend against the missile or missiles that struck the ship Sunday in the Gulf. Thirty-seven men died in this tragic incident, and naturally there is dismay and great curiosity over how this modern, well-armed ship with an experienced skipper and a trained crew did not realize it was under fire until a lookout sighted a missile that was only seconds away.

The inquiry presumably will supply a definitive answer. The commander of the U.S. force in the Gulf suggests, however, that the ship simply did not expect to be fired at by a "friendly" plane from Iraq. Literally hundreds of similar Iraqi air missions had been recorded in the Gulf, and none had been directed against U.S. flag vessels — merchant or navy. The attack, Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger said, represented "a single, horrible error on the part of the Iraqi pilot." Official Iraqi accounts are consistent with this version. Obviously it makes no sense to require

Destroyers of a People

In December 1948, the United Nations unanimously adopted a convention to prevent and punish genocide, defined as attempting to destroy a national, ethnic, racial or religious group. The fanatic Communists known as the Khmer Rouge seemed to have committed such a crime, killing a million people in Cambodia from 1975 to 1979. So why not invoke the never-invoked convention and ask the World Court to determine the truth about the alleged act of genocide? Why not instead?

nounced by the Khmer Rouge as "leeches and bloodsuckers" — only a few thousand survive. Notable among many ethnic minorities singled out for eradication were the Cham, a distinctive Islamic river people. Whole villages were massacred or forced to assimilate so that the regime could boast that "Khmerization" was complete. All of this was largely passed over when Vietnam invaded Cambodia in 1979, deposed the infamous Pol Pot and installed its own puppet, the Khmer Rouge withdrew into back-country, then became the most powerful partner in a resistance coalition that a UN majority — joined by the United States — regards as the rightful government of Cambodia. The painful result is that Khmer Rouge mass murderers, Pol Pot included, are still said to be in leadership positions, their crimes half-forgotten, even by a Reagan administration that assails the UN for ignoring Communist mass murder in Afghanistan and elsewhere.

Banking on Adversity

Any bank that reports a \$2.5 billion loss in a single quarter must be in serious trouble, right? Wrong. Citicorp's dramatic decision to set aside enough cash to cover a fifth of its loans to poor countries simply acknowledges facts that have been known for years. The institution remains a major player in global banking, one that deserves credit for injecting a constructive note of reality to negotiations over Third World debt.

more likely that other U.S. banks will follow Citicorp's lead toward honest disclosure of shaky loans. If most take the plunge, the secondary market for their debts will surely boom. Someday soon, private investors and pension funds may be able to add to the investment portfolios of Brazilian and Argentine debt to their portfolios of corporate stocks, Treasury securities and mortgage-backed bonds. That would not reduce the dollar cost of defaults. But it would reduce the adverse impact of any such losses on the financial system by spreading the risk to a much larger pool of savers.

Other Comment

Citicorp's Debt Write-Down
In the long term, developing countries are bound to exploit the principle of writing down debts which Citicorp has finally conceded. Citicorp is not so heavily exposed to doubtful Third World debtors as other U.S. banks. It would have been more prudent to involve them in the exercise as well.

gressional investigation into that matter. Altruism, public service and incorruptibility do not appear to have been the foremost criteria for appointment in the Reagan administration. The administration's worst example has been its willingness to evade or ignore laws it doesn't like. For a president and his administration, higher morality is always telling the truth to Congress and the American people. It is an absolute, unflinching respect for law.

Reagan's 'Moral' Legacy
President Reagan says he wants his legacy to be one of "higher morality." It will take more than wishing to make it so. At least 114 of his senior officials have now been accused of ethical or legal offenses ranging from embezzlement to lying to Congress. No fewer than 56 have resigned or were fired under criticism. His attorney general is undergoing simultaneously his second and third investigations by special prosecutors. One of his former national security advisers has pleaded the Fifth Amendment in the Iran-contra affair. Mr. Reagan himself is a target of the con-

[The Iran-contra affair] is an American story like so many others. We are not taking it seriously. The whole of Europe and the Soviet Union tried to turn its head and ignore it. For God's sake, stop being children and behave like grownups. We do not want to hear any more about this sort of nonsense — that is more or less the approach [I take]. The Americans are trying to get out of it with the least trauma. We are all trying to make it look as if it is not serious.

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Gen. Mgr. W. Germany: W. Lautenschlager, Friedrichstr. 15, 10000 Frankfurt/AM. Tel. (069) 236753. Telex 416221
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OPINION



An Exercise In Walking Back the Cat

By William Safire
WASHINGTON — When intelligence professionals want to figure out what went wrong, they convene what they call "the murder board." This group of second-guessers re-examines estimates in the light of subsequent events. Its review — which can reveal anything from mistaken motivation to moles — is called "walking back the cat."

Afghanistan's Former King Can Lead the Way to Peace

By Selig S. Harrison
WASHINGTON — U.S. spokesmen have set two conditions for accepting the projected United Nations agreement on a Soviet withdrawal from Afghanistan: a short withdrawal timetable and approval of the UN agreement by the U.S.-backed resistance alliance based in Pakistan. The Reagan administration is justified in seeking a disengagement period shorter than the 18 months offered by Moscow. Under the UN scenario, aid to the resistance would have to be cut off at the same time that the withdrawal began. But giving veto power to the shaky seven-party alliance could make it impossible for the United States to accept the UN settlement even if a compromise were reached on the timetable.

Don't Show the Flag if You Haven't Studied the Map

By William Pfaff
PARIS — The usual American substitute for foreign policy is to state some good intention or worthy goal, such as peace in the Gulf, and accompany it with an unadvised and unspecified show of force. In the case of the Gulf, naval units were sent to dangerous waters in evidence of national concern and to support American shipping. Showing the flag was meant to reassure Kuwait and the other Gulf states friendly to the West and frightened of Iran. The expectation was that no one would dare shoot at the American flag. This was an incorrect assumption. Thirty-seven seamen are dead as a result.

We Must Not Be a Part of Such Terror

By George Wald
CAMBRIDGE, Massachusetts — In contrast to Americans' fascination with how profits from the Iran arms scandal were spent, little concern has been voiced on how the arms are being used within Iran. In prisons, on streets and along borders, Iran's Revolutionary Guards and Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini reign through terror. Nowhere else in the world do human rights violations occur in such a systematic and institutionalized manner. Thousands of Iranians have been executed for their beliefs. Thousands of others are imprisoned in deplorable conditions on a variety of charges that amount to one unchangeable sin: dissent.

The superpowers should entrust the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the only Afghan with sufficient popular support.

Washington to do is equally unrealistic for Washington to cling to the exile groups, which have been increasingly discredited by factionalism as well as by growing charges of black-marketing in weapons, heroin smuggling and other forms of corruption. Moscow and Washington should downgrade the role of their clients, entrusting the task of reshaping the Kabul regime to the former king, Mohammed Zahir Shah, the only Afghan figure who can command the necessary popular support, especially the powerful Pashtun tribes.

IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Italians Expelled
CONSTANTINOPLE — Consternation reigns among the Italians here at the decision of the Turkish Government to expel them. The Government gives as the reason for its action the illegality of the Italians taking the Turkish civil officials prisoner in Rhodes. Some idea of the consternation of the expulsion of the Italians may be gained from the fact that no fewer than 100 of the clerks in the Ottoman Bank here are Italians. It is estimated that 20,000 Italians will come under the expulsion decree.

1937: A Plan for Spain
LONDON — The British government has taken the first definite step to bring about a cessation of hostilities in Spain by proposing an armistice during which the foreign volunteers fighting on both sides might be withdrawn. The proposal was made to the principal powers represented on the Non-Intervention Committee in the form of a request for a joint appeal to Valencia and Burgos to suspend hostilities. The French and Belgian governments have already signified their acceptance, and Russia is believed willing to comply. The British proposal is now before the Italian and German governments, and when their replies are received it may be possible to approach the Valencia government and General Francisco Franco with a view to the conclusion of the armistice.

Opinion

OPINION

Time to Forget 'Fairness' And Let Airwaves Be Free

By A.M. Rosenthal

NEW YORK — A long time ago, some government officials and congressmen had an inspiration. Their goal was to make sure that a burgeoning way of carrying news to the American people, called radio, did not get away from government control, as had that older way, called newspapers.

They hit upon a form of regulation that would ensure control. Their inspiration was to call this technique the Fairness Doctrine. Who can argue with fairness? That inspiration has been used for 60 years to sanctify government interven-

tion rather than encourage debate. The less controversy, particularly local controversy, the fewer troublesome demands from congressmen and regulators.

The FCC also says that the scarcity argument is now invalid. There are about 10,000 radio stations and 1,800 television stations, not counting cable. And 74 percent of households with cable can get more than 10 signals. Compare that with newspapers: 1,650 dailies, most of them in towns with only one paper.

Late last month the Senate passed a bill writing the Fairness Doctrine, which could be called the Press Regulation Doctrine, into law because of the FCC's own distaste for it. The House will vote soon.

Some liberals drop their enthusiasm for the First Amendment when it comes to radio and TV, apparently because they believe that regulations help more voices get on the air. That could be said about the print media too, but nobody is making that argument, yet.

Both Democratic and Republican administrations have used the doctrine for political purposes. And that shows why the debate directly affects every American with a television set or a radio.

The Kennedy administration used "fairness" to intimidate stations that broadcast statements against a nuclear test ban treaty. It flooded them with demands for equal air time.

The Johnson administration monitored stations and tried to get them to drop anti-administration programs. And Nixon aides plotted to use "fairness" to prove broadcaster bias and make the "enemies" tremble for their licenses.

The Reagan administration is against the bill. So the Friends of the First Amendment, just created, are holding a flower for President Ronald Reagan if the House of Representatives passes the Senate's bill and he vetoes it.

In any case, the doctrine will probably go again before the Supreme Court, which ruled in favor of it in 1969. Then, the court was impressed by the scarcity argument, which has since been demolished by the FCC. This time, the case involves a fairness challenge by a peace group in Syracuse, New York, to a local TV station.

Meanwhile, colleagues in Radio and TV Land, there is something you could do to help fight the Regulation Doctrine. Don't rush to Washington the next time a congressional committee beckons you for questioning.

The heads of the news departments of the three major TV networks submitted recently to unconstitutional questioning about news gathering. They did not like it but did not want to appear "arrogant."

Courage. Remember, television friends: "Arrogance" in defense of constitutional rights can be dnty. "Fairness" in destruction of constitutional rights can be arrogance.

The New York Times.

ON MY MIND

tion in an area where the First Amendment clearly indicates that government has no business at all: the press.

The most pervasive method of spreading news — radio and television broadcasting — so far has been excluded from the First Amendment's protection against government interference. The issue is now before the Congress.

The theory has been that the "scarcity" of broadcast airwaves demands licensing and that licensing permits regulation. For years, broadcasters went along without worrying excessively about First Amendment matters — but no longer.

The government has declined to see that TV and radio are press within the meaning of the First Amendment. It is like the farmer who saw a griffin for the first time, shook his head and said, "There ain't no such animal."

The Fairness Doctrine says that broadcasters must cover matters of public importance and that the coverage must fairly reflect different viewpoints.

The doctrine has been used to intimidate a broadcasting industry terrified of challenges to its licenses. The very agency that is supposed to enforce it, the Federal Communications Commission, believes that it is unconstitutional.

The FCC has said that it often in-

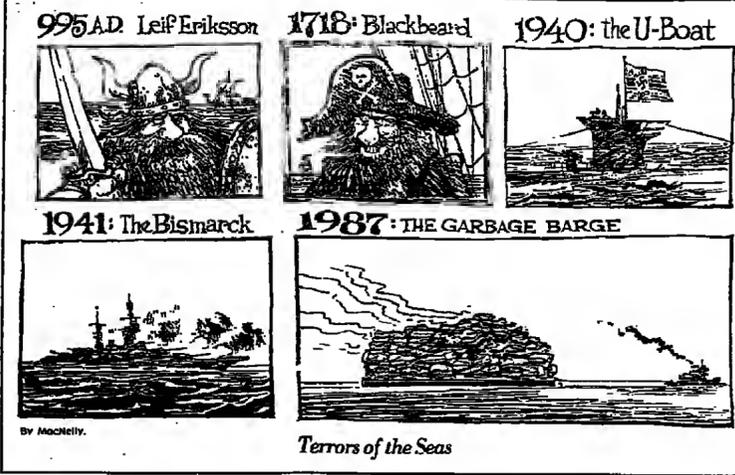
Forming a Picture

I wasn't until I was a high school sophomore in 1955 that I lived in an area where the television signals were strong enough to form a decent picture. Until then Life magazine and the Sunday edition of the Minneapolis Tribune had been my windows on the world.

Now there is a television set in almost every U.S. household. It is the common link for citizens of this global village, affected as they are by political division in Washington, economic decisions in Tokyo, military decisions in Moscow.

How they adapt to these developments depends very much on what they know of them. For the foreseeable future, their quickest access is network news.

— Tom Brokaw, the NBC news anchor, writing in The Washington Post.



Garbage Imperialists Need A Taste of Their Own Trash

By David Morris

WASHINGTON — The garbage wars have begun. The odyssey of the wandering garbage barge from Islip, New York, is but the latest in a series of skirmishes that threaten the very political fabric of America.

We live in an era of garbage imperialism. Washington tries to barge its sludge to Haiti. (Haiti declines to be dumped on, even by the capital of the free world.) San Francisco tries to toss its trash on a

to take responsibility for our own wastes. They will end when we force ourselves to take that responsibility. Laws should be enacted to require that all wastes be disposed of within 10 miles (16 kilometers) of their generation.

This would significantly improve decision making by imposing the costs as well as the benefits of commerce on the same community. Those who reap the rewards would accept the risks. You want nuclear power? Fine. You handle the radioactive wastes. You want to burn your garbage? Fine. You handle the hazardous ash residue. You want to be the site of industrial facilities? Fine. You clean up the heavy metals.

Communities and businesses would be forced to seek lasting solutions. Instead of expending resources in a search for safe ways to move wastes far away, we would look first for ways to reduce wastes and recycle those we must produce.

The amount of garbage that must be buried could be reduced by up to 80 percent. Changes in manufacturing methods could reduce by up to 99 percent the amount of toxic wastes industry generates. European engineering schools already teach low-waste design approaches. Innovative sewage treatment systems that remove heavy metals are commercially available.

But innovative solutions will never be implemented if we can pursue the easier path: shipping our problems to someone else's backyard. Regrettably, politicians do not seem to be learning the right lesson. For them the proper course is to find a willing receptacle.

Oceanic experts foresee that in the short term a primary use of the oceans will be for waste disposal. Seventy percent of the globe is water. More important, fish do not vote.

The writer is a founder of the Institute for Local Self Reliance, a Washington-based think tank specializing in municipal issues. He contributed this comment to the Los Angeles Times.

— Neal Peirce, The Washington Post.

Let's Lower the Pile

WHAT can we do to stop the malodorous day that the waste system grinds to a halt, burying us under our mountains of beer bottles, leaky garbage bags, old newspapers and yesterday's pizza? A pretty poor option is to let cities keep scavenging for landfills. Few towns are putting out the welcome mat for new garbage dumps; the NIMBY (Not In My Back Yard) syndrome prevails.

One of the best ideas is to enact laws to ban containers that are not biodegradable and cannot be recycled. We did, after all, have a high standard of living before styrofoamed Big Macs and squeezable plastic ketchup bottles.

Garbage wars stem from a refusal

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

On Waldheim, American Justice, Power and the Nazi Past

In response to the report "U.S. Bars Visa for Waldheim" (April 28):

From Stalin, who eliminated millions of kulaks during the collectivization of the countryside, to Yuri Andropov, who once headed the KGB, the United States has never had any qualms about entering into negotiations and agreements with ruthless Soviet rulers.

Obviously, for the Americans, might makes it all right. Perhaps Kurt Waldheim's biggest "crime" is that he is not the leader of a great power.

EGILS ZILE, Singapore.

The world seems to have forgotten that Hitler was an Austrian and that he was imbued with anti-Semitism during his stay in Vienna. It is well documented that Hitler was received in Austria in 1938 with an enthusiasm that he had not encountered elsewhere, and that the Austrians embraced National Socialism with great fervor, thus breeding many of the strongest Nazi fanatics.

The election as president of Austria of a man accused of involvement in the persecution of Jews should have opened the eyes of the world.

MARTIN KLINGENBERG, Munich.

Decisions like this ultimately breed anti-American sentiment, which certainly is in no one's interest.

KLAUS-JURGEN GOLDMANN, Emspelet, West Germany.

Where is the justice and balance if known criminals from East-bloc countries, Latin America, Asia and Africa are welcomed to U.S. shores? The alle-

gations against Mr. Waldheim have never been proved, a fact which was even acknowledged by the hunter of Nazi war criminals, Simon Wiesenthal.

DORLIS LYNNE FROELICH, Casablanca, Morocco.

Mr. Waldheim was a junior officer, not a policy maker, and no different from the junior American and British officers who, after the war, loaded Cossacks and Ukrainians into cattle trucks in occupied areas and sent them to death in the Soviet Union.

H. KING HEDINGER, Antalya, Turkey.

As an American, I am shocked by the decision of the U.S. Justice Department to place Mr. Waldheim on the so-called immigration "watch list," without making public clear evidence justifying this unprecedented affront to the head of state of a friendly country.

One can only conclude that no such evidence exists to rebut the prima facie case in this matter: namely that a young lieutenant in the German Army could not have played a meaningful role in the alleged persecutions. It appears that the Reagan administration has bowed to the pressure of a powerful domestic lobby.

HAROLD H. TITTMANN, Brussels.

It would seem that Mr. Waldheim committed yet another "crime," this one in 1973, by not siding with Israel in its war of that year. Perhaps he was prejudiced by the conduct of the Israeli Army within Israel's expanding borders. These contain a country where out of a captive population of 1.3 mil-

lion Palestinians, thousands upon thousands have at some point been arrested and interrogated, and many beaten or tortured. Mr. Waldheim should have realized that the Israeli soldiers who carry out mass detentions are only obeying orders. Some day, with luck, those orders might change.

PETER TODD MITCHELL, Siges, Spain.

Do you think that the emperor of Japan, the titular commander in chief of that country's armed forces during World War II, was more or less responsible for war crimes than was Lieutenant Kurt Waldheim in a German Army unit? Do you think that any U.S. attorney general would ever consider placing Japan's head of state on the "watch list"?

HUBERT FEICHTLBAUER, Vienna.

So Mr. Waldheim has decided to take legal action against the United States in response to the ban. He will come to the courtroom accompanied by an army of lawyers, powerful political supporters and a state-funded commission of historians. If only every leftist student on the U.S. "watch list" had such a grandstand to cheer him. The U.S. right has long used immigration rules to keep its opponents out of the United States. It is about time they took some of their own medicine.

ANTHONY SKRIPKIN, Vienna.

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Finland F.M.	1,730	950	520	F.M. 3.25	F.M. 1,183
France F.F.	1,500	820	450	F.F. 2.88	F.F. 1,048
Germany* D.M.	580	320	175	D.M. 1.11	D.M. 404
Gr. Britain £	130	72	40	£ 0.19	£ 69
Greece Dr.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Dr. 49.56	Dr. 18,040
Ireland £.Ir.	150	82	45	£Ir. 0.29	£Ir. 106
Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
Luxembourg L.Fr.	11,500	6,300	3,400	L.Fr. 18.41	L.Fr. 6,700
Netherlands Fl.	650	360	198	Fl. 1.21	Fl. 440
Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3.05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64.56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55.33	Ptas. 20,140
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22-5-87

South Africa Rightists Demand Creation of 'White Fatherland'

By William Claiborne
Washington Post Service

CAPE TOWN — South Africa's Conservative Party, which has taken over the official opposition in Parliament, on Wednesday demanded the creation of a "white fatherland" in a partition of the country.

Introducing a motion of no-confidence in the government of President Pieter W. Botha, a tradition at the opening of a new Parliament, Andries Treurnicht, the Conservative leader, called for a *volksstaat*, or segregated state that would "reject the idea of a nonracial society for the whole of South Africa."

"The Afrikaner people and the broader white community refuse to be treated as a minority in our own fatherland," Mr. Treurnicht said. "We are a separate community that is entitled to full political self-determination."

His speech was widely viewed as establishing the ideological demarcation lines between the Conservatives and the current session of the tricameral Parliament.

Mr. Treurnicht said the government's plans for power sharing with the nonwhites, who form a large majority of the population, and the changes in the apartheid system would be a "relinquishing of power — the loss of exclusive political power — and the loss of our own state and country."

The reform plans, Mr. Treurnicht said, would lead to the nation's 23 million blacks achieving power at the cost of self-determination for the five million whites who now govern South Africa.

A more detailed outline of the Conservative Party's blueprint for the future of South Africa was pre-

sented earlier Wednesday by Connie Mulder, the National Party's former information minister.

Mr. Mulder was forced to resign in 1978 following a scandal in which millions of dollars of government funds were allegedly put into illegal public relations activities in South Africa and abroad.

Mr. Mulder, who was elected as a Conservative in the May 6 election for the white-only House of Assembly, said that if his party came to power in the 1989 elections, it would partition South Africa into 13 small states, with the largest reserved for the white minority and the remainder for the 10 predominant black tribes, the Indians and people of mixed race.

The dominant white state, to be known as the Southland Republic, would include the Transvaal and Orange Free State provinces, both of which have abundant mineral resources, parts of the Cape and Natal provinces and, possibly, the disputed territory of South-West Africa, also known as Namibia.

Mr. Mulder said that only whites would have voting rights in the Southland Republic, although black migrant workers could be employed in the gold and coal mines without the right to collective bargaining.

Mixed marriages would not be allowed, Mr. Mulder said, but an economic relationship would be established with surrounding black states on the same basis as in the European Community.

In response to questions, Mr. Mulder said that blacks could apply for citizenship in the white republic, but he added, "It would not be granted. We will protect ourselves and our rights. Southland

would be a white republic, and political rights will be in the hands of whites only."

Mr. Mulder, whose party won 22 seats in the May 6 election and replaced the liberal Progressive Federal Party as the official opposition party, said he expected the country's swing to the right to continue to gain momentum and propel the Conservatives to power in 1989.

One of the National Party's most influential members of Parliament, Education Minister Frederik W. de Klerk, dismissed the influence of the Conservatives on government policy as negligible.

Mandela Clinic Burns

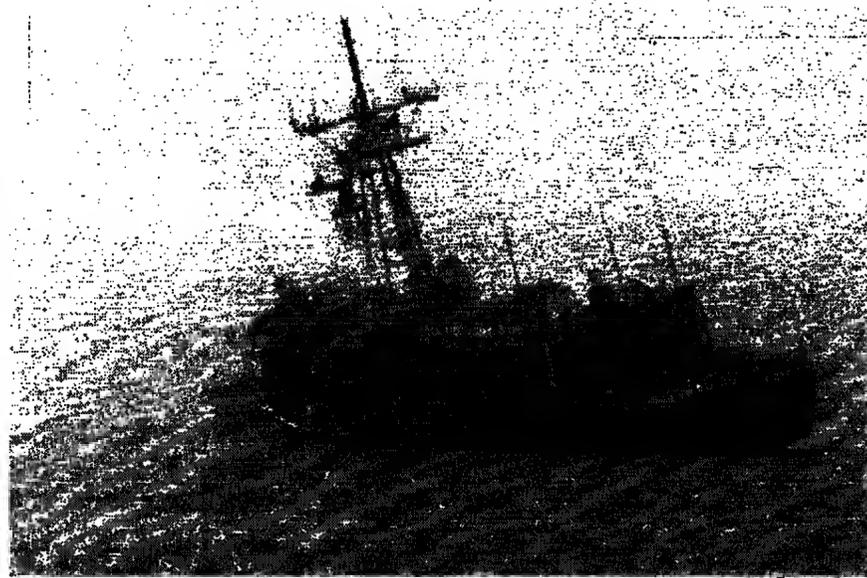
A clinic established by Winnie Mandela, the black activist, was gutted by fire, and the police said Thursday that arson was suspected. The Associated Press reported from Johannesburg.

Mrs. Mandela, wife of Nelson Mandela, the imprisoned leader of the African National Congress, was quoted by The Star newspaper of Johannesburg as saying the fire was set in retaliation for two car bombings Wednesday.

The government blamed the congress for the explosion which killed three white policemen and injured 15 people outside a Johannesburg courthouse. The outlawed congress is the main guerrilla group fighting to end apartheid.

The police said the clinic in Brandfont in the Orange Free State province, "was apparently set alight by unknown persons."

In August 1985, both the clinic and Mrs. Mandela's house in Brandfont were damaged in a firebomb attack that she blamed on security police.



Smoke rises from the listing frigate Stark. The U.S. Navy released this photo in Bahrain.

SHIP: Navy Panel Opens Inquiry on Frigate Attack, 2d Missile Is Defused

(Continued from Page 1)

reversed course after being warned away by the ship.

The Pentagon said the destroyer Waddell, which had been sent to help the Stark, was approached by one Iraqi F-1 Mirage jet fighter Monday and by two more F-15s Tuesday.

"On both occasions, Waddell identified herself as a U.S. Navy warship and the aircraft left the area," the Pentagon said.

Pentagon sources said that the Waddell, not taking any chances in the aftermath of the attack on the Stark, had activated its fire-control radar systems, its missile systems and Phalanx anti-missile gun as soon as the Iraqi planes were detected.

Defense Secretary Casper W. Weinberger said Wednesday that the bombing of the Stark was an "indiscriminate attack" by an Iraqi pilot who "apparently didn't care enough to find out what ship he was shooting at."

Mr. Weinberger called on the Iraqis to "bring forth that pilot and have him detail the events leading to the missile firing or firings, because we still don't know all the facts."

Mr. Weinberger, addressing nearly 1,000 people at a defense industry banquet Wednesday evening, said "armchair strategists, self-styled defense gurus and maritime ideologists" would use Sunday's incident to second-guess the U.S. presence in the Gulf, but that "we cannot shrink or shirk, even in the face of death, from these global responsibilities."

The defense secretary said that while the United States imported only 6 percent of its oil from the Gulf, far less than Japan and Europe, "this ignores the fact that the world oil market is one market and should Persian Gulf oil supplies be disrupted, oil prices would rise for everyone."

President Ronald Reagan reiterated Thursday that he had no intention of abandoning U.S. protection of shipping lanes in the "particularly volatile" Gulf.

In remarks to energy industry executives, Mr. Reagan said, "As we grieve the loss of our brave souls, let no one doubt our resolve to protect our vital interests in the Persian Gulf or anywhere else."

The navy extended the tour of duty of one of seven U.S. warships in the Gulf to maintain a solid American presence there.

The guided missile frigate Groves, which was scheduled to return to the United States on June 15, will remain in the Gulf until at least early August, the Defense Department said.

"We want to maintain a credible presence" in the Gulf, a Defense Department official said.

"The Stark is out of commission," he said, "and the return of the Groves as scheduled in June would have reduced us to three guided missile destroyers and one guided missile frigate in addition to the LaSalle," a command ship for the task force.

No date has been set for the Stark to return home.

Administration officials in Washington said the United States would welcome discussions with Britain, France, Saudi Arabia and any other Western countries on possible joint protection of shipping in the Gulf.

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said the possibility of

an allied air umbrella of jet fighters was one option being considered.

"Britain and France have aircraft carriers, and Saudi F-15 fighters are close enough to be available," one official said. "It would seem to be in the interests of a number of countries to help protect oil shipments. We are ready to talk."

The Pentagon spokesman, Robert B. Sims, cautioned that no decision had been made to send U.S. jet fighters over the Gulf and that "no substantive discussions" had been held with any other countries about joint measures to protect shipping from attacks by Iran and Iraq in their six-year war.

"If there are offers from other countries," Mr. Sims said, "we would be glad to talk to them about that."

"We can fly aircraft from a carrier over the Persian Gulf area while operating outside the Gulf, if that is called for," Mr. Sims said. "But there have been no decisions to do that."

Defense officials said the U.S.



carrier Constellation, which carries about two dozen highly sophisticated F-14 fighters, is refurbishing on the island of Diego Garcia in the Indian Ocean.

The carrier is eventually expected to take up station in the Gulf off Saudi Arabia.

If a decision is made to fly air cover, the F-14s, with a range of 1,700 miles, could fly sorties over the Gulf. They could also be refueled by specially configured A-6 navy aircraft.

(Reuters, AP)

POWERS: Split Among Aides

(Continued from Page 1)

ried that, in spite of the Iraqi attack on the guided-missile frigate Stark on Sunday, hostilities were not "imminent or likely."

The president, the sources said, was influenced by Mr. Weinberger's position and by the judgment of lawyers for the White House and the Defense, State and Justice departments, who concluded that a report was not legally necessary. Secretary of State George P. Shultz agreed with the legal opinion of his department, sources said.

"We don't think much of the War Powers Resolution to begin with," said a senior administration official familiar with the legal deliberations, "and we certainly don't want to report to Congress when we don't have to."

Asked about the risk of U.S. involvement in conflict when Kuwait tankers move in the Gulf under the U.S. flag, a senior White House official acknowledged that there was "obviously an increased risk." But he said they "do not face any spectacular new danger that we have not assessed earlier."

More than 24 vessels serving Kuwaiti ports have been attacked by Iran since September.

Sources familiar with the debate at the Monday meeting said that both James Baker and Howard Baker as well as Mr. Meese favored notifying Congress, in part to head off criticism at a time when relations between Congress and the White House are strained because of the Iran-contra affair.

But Mr. Weinberger reportedly said that giving such notification could be counterproductive, possibly bringing criticism that might force the administration to back away from its commitment to protect the Kuwaiti ships.

A White House official, emphasizing that Mr. Reagan would not reverse his decision to keep oil supplies flowing through the Gulf, said canceling the agreement with Kuwait would send the wrong message. "The message of a commitment is that you live up to it when it is difficult," the official said.

Mr. Reagan made a similar point Monday in an interview in Chattanooga, Tennessee. He said that free navigation through the Gulf was essential and that "we're going to do what has to be done to keep the Persian Gulf open."

In a Spanish Town, Rebellion

Madrid's Program for Competition Brings Job Cutbacks

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

REINOSA, Spain — Mayor Daniel Mediavilla always thought this mountain town in the province of Cantabria, an Spain's northern coast, was one of the most peaceful places on earth.

Its 13,000 inhabitants, surrounded by snow-capped peaks and close to the headwaters of the mighty Ebro River, seemed happy with their lives and happy with their mayor.

That was before someone threw

a brick through the stained-glass window of Mr. Mediavilla's office. Outside the town hall in the Plaza de España, the main square, a citizens' group has set up a table to collect signatures on a petition denouncing him.

Since early March, the people of Reinosa have been in a virtual war with Spain's Socialist government, of which Mr. Mediavilla is the elected local representative. In a series of clashes that have made the front pages of newspapers in Madrid, 250 miles (400 kilometers) to

the south, hundreds of Civil Guardsmen have rumbled through the narrow, unpaved streets in armored personnel carriers, shooting rubber bullets and smoke bombs.

Dozens of people have been wounded on both sides and close to 100 residents have been arrested. [A worker who was hit in the face by a rubber bullet in one of the clashes, on April 23, died recently, Reuters reported.]

The trouble began when the town's two main employers, the state-owned specialty steel plant Forjas y Aceros, and Cenemesa, a privately owned producer of electrical engines, announced they were cutting their work forces by 25 percent, a total of about 600 jobs.

To the government strategists and private bankers in Madrid, the cuts make sense. The scaling back of small, uneconomical factories is part of what the administration of Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez calls the restructuring of Spanish industry to make it more competitive in Western European and world markets.

But the people of Reinosa feared they were on the way to being restructured out of existence. In the 11 years of civilian government since the death of Francisco Franco, and the end of his full-employment policy, the town and surrounding county have lost more than 3,000 industrial jobs, according to Javier Mantilla, chief of the Reinosa municipal police.

Chief Mantilla said he does not agree with some of the protest measures the people here have taken since the first cuts were announced at Forjas y Aceros on March 10. But he said he understood why they have acted.

"When people rise up, united, it is for a reason," he said. "This restructuring is going to decapitate the community."

On March 11, Forjas workers took the plant manager as a hostage, demanding as ransom that the cuts be rescinded. Early the next morning, the Civil Guard was ordered into town by the Madrid government's chief delegate in Santander, the provincial capital, 50 miles to the north.

The manager was rescued, but the Civil Guard, armed with rifles they were loath to use against civil-

U.S. Senators Warn EC Over Soybean Tax

Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — It was something of a record, the drafters said, a further sign of rising tensions on trade: It took only 90 minutes for more than half the Senate to sign a letter rattling the saber about soybeans.

The letter warns of the "injurious impact" on U.S.-EC relations "if the European Community goes ahead with plans to put a tax on soybean-based fats and oils imported by its member countries. And the letter adds that such a tax "will not be tolerated by the United States Congress."

Agriculture ministers from the European Community are meeting in Brussels this week to consider the tax, which would bite deeply into \$2 billion worth of American soybeans exported to Europe each year.

The drafters of the letter, Senator John C. Danforth, Republican of Missouri, and Senator Howell Heflin, Democrat of Alabama, brought the letter to the floor at 4 P.M. Tuesday. By 5:30 they had 49 other signers.

"Had we stayed longer we would have gotten 100," said Steve Hilton, Mr. Danforth's press secretary.

ians, ended up with more injuries than the stone-throwing workers.

Subsequent battles throughout April all went the other way. The paramilitary guard has responded in force to workers' demonstrations, sweeping through Reinosa in full riot gear, making random arrests.

During a skirmish at Easter, at least 20 civilians were injured and 74 were arrested, including Police Chief Mantilla's brother. Both the chief and Mayor Mediavilla sent protests to Santander, complaining about what they called excessive force and demanding government restitution for damage.

While Madrid will not back down on job cuts in Reinosa and elsewhere, Mr. Mediavilla has taken most of the heat.

"I'm just the mayor," he said. "I don't have the power to send in troops. But I'm a Socialist, so I get held responsible for it all."

MITTERRAND: Staying Clear of Political Disputes

(Continued from Page 1)

all tactical nuclear missiles with a range of more than 300 miles (500 kilometers) from the European theater.

He feels that NATO is obliged at this point to accept his own "zero-point" proposal to remove medium range rockets.

Unlike Mr. Kohl and the West Germans, whose territory would be particularly vulnerable, Mr. Mitterrand sees as militarily insignificant the shorter range systems that the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, also offered to abolish in April as part of a broader "double-zero" deal.

Mr. Mitterrand firmly insists that he will do nothing to embarrass or undermine Mr. Kohl on the issue, which has badly divided the West German government.

But the French leader's decision to do nothing more than follow Mr. Kohl's lead presents a sharp contrast to his activist approach in endorsing the Reagan administration's nuclear rearmament proposals in the early 1980's.

His reluctance to speak out has also had the effect of undercutting the much more dramatic concerns about the shorter range systems that have been voiced by Prime Minister Jacques Chirac, the Gaullist who led a conservative coalition to victory over the Socialists in parliamentary elections last year.

Mr. Chirac is concerned that the Soviets will use the double-zero proposal to entrench a dangerous conventional superiority and to put pressure on France and Britain eventually to abandon their nuclear strike forces as part of a demilitarization of Europe.

The tacit acceptance by Mr. Mitterrand and the public endorsement by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher, of Mr. Gorbachev's proposal have effectively isolated Mr. Chirac and Mr. Kohl on this issue.

Mr. Mitterrand, 70, toyed with questions about his political plans during the hour-long interview.

He noted that he does not have to announce his candidacy until early March and indicated that he would wait until the last moment to abandon the Elysee for the campaign trail if he decides to run.

In keeping with his decision to ration public appearances and formal interviews, Mr. Mitterrand declined to allow direct quotation from the interview. He displays a calm, above-the-battle approach to world and local politics that is almost entirely reactive now, and he dismissed a number of questions as being overly dramatic.

On other policy matters, Mr. Mitterrand said he would go to the Venice summit meeting of seven industrialized nations next month ready to press for new action on "target zones" to certain fluctuations of foreign currency exchange rates.

But his pessimism over the chances for significant action at Venice was reflected in his hope that the delegates would be welcomed at the summit by a banner reading, "It is not forbidden to think."

He maintained, to speak of a "nuclear Munich" in connection with the likely acceptance by NATO of the double-zero formula presented by Mr. Gorbachev to the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow in April.

of trying to bargain with hostage-takers, in Mr. Mitterrand's view.

French efforts to free at least five of their hostages in Lebanon by negotiating with Iran have come to a standstill in recent weeks.

Described European defense consultation as increasing and becoming part of a "normal circuit" in response to the uncertainties introduced in allied strategy by the U.S.-Soviet endorsement of nuclear disarmament at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October. He said such a development should not displace the United States.

He predicted that the emphasis on European defense would shift now to space and to building up conventional forces. The British and French nuclear modernization programs due to be completed in the next decade will bring Europe up to the limits of what it can do in maintaining nuclear forces, Mr. Mitterrand feels.

The current French arsenal of 150 nuclear warheads and Britain's 90 warhead force will each be increased about fourfold under the separate expansion programs the two nations are conducting.

Mr. Mitterrand based his dismissal of fears of de-nuclearization on what he presented as his unshakable belief in the permanence of France's nuclear force.

It would always offset the Warsaw Pact's conventional superiority and rule out new wars in Europe, he argued. It is therefore senseless, he maintained, to speak of a "nuclear Munich" in connection with the likely acceptance by NATO of the double-zero formula presented by Mr. Gorbachev to the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in Moscow in April.

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CRIME: Violence in Guatemala

(Continued from Page 1)

curred, but were invented to cover the execution of prisoners.

"There were no scientific or technical methods used at all," Mr. Rodi said in an interview. "There was a complete absence of professionalism and absolute ignorance of the way crime is dealt with in civilized Western countries."

It is widely agreed that among those committing Guatemala's violent crime are former members of security agencies that were disbanded and reorganized after the civilian government was inaugurated in January 1986. Many crimes are also thought to be a result of vendettas among criminal gangs.

Critics of the government say some killings are political and may be perpetrated by assassins tied to uncontrolled military or police units. But motives for many assaults are never found.

"In the past a dead body would be picked up, sent to the morgue and buried, and that was the end of it," Mr. Rodi said. "There was not even the pretense of investigation. If someone said he could identify

the assailant, then maybe a policeman would be sent to his house to kill him. But otherwise, nothing happened."

The Guatemalan press, which is controlled by groups that do not support the current government, devotes considerable space to reports of violence. Some officials, including Mr. Rodi, view this reporting as an effort to erode public confidence in the regime.

Some foreigners who live in Guatemala fear that the nation may have fallen into a cycle of violence that will be virtually impossible to break. But government officials hope they will slowly be able to reduce crime as the country builds a modern police and judicial system.

"Without a doubt, 30 years of violence and terror have created a certain climate in this country," said Juan Morales Garretre, a member of Congress. "But I believe that bit by bit we will be able to reduce violence if we professionalize our system and provide people with opportunities to make a living other than by committing crimes."

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

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Handwritten signature: *John C. Danforth*

TRAVEL

- An Emperor's Refuge
- Save Money in Transit
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International Herald Tribune

TRAVELER'S CHOICE

End-of-Century Spas

Spa vacations will be the holidays of the '90s, according to Jeffrey Joseph, who has compiled what he believes to be the most complete catalogue of health and fitness spas in the United States. Published as "The Spa Finder," the 100-page magazine describes 142 spas in the United States in addition to a sampling of the most famous spas in Europe, Asia and elsewhere. "If you're trying to live a healthy life, why not take a healthy vacation?" he says. Joseph, who sells the catalogue for \$4, operates a New York travel agency, Spa-Finders. If you book your trip with his agency, you get the cost of the catalogue refunded. Many people, he believes, have a misconception about spas, which he hopes to correct with the publication, to be updated regularly. "Spas are not just for the rich and famous," he says, noting that the majority range in price from \$800 to \$1,200 a week, which includes lodging, three meals a day and instruction. Some are much cheaper. This compares with about \$3,000 a week for the famous — and luxurious — Golden Door in California. Many offer weekend programs, so you can get at least a taste of the spa life without committing yourself to an entire week. For a copy of the catalogue, send \$4 to Jeffrey Joseph's Spa-Finders, Travel Arrangements Ltd., 784 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10003-4856. Tel: (212) 475-1000.

Around the World on \$42 a week

A 57-year-old English widow who has been everywhere from China to the United States on £25 (about \$42) a week was named Traveler of the Year this week. "It takes up most of my widow's pension, but I love traveling. It has changed my life," said Catherine Ashton, after receiving the second annual award from the Duchess of Gloucester in London. Mrs. Ashton said she got fed up with her office job two years ago and set off to see the world. Carrying her belongings in a rucksack, she has been to India, Thailand, China and Japan, the United States, Central and South America, Turkey, Pakistan, India and Greece. She also has ridden the Trans-Siberian Express and spent two nights camping in the Moscow subway system. While abroad, Mrs. Ashton earns extra money teaching or appearing as a film extra. "I manage very well on 25 pounds," she said. "I never stay in hotels because they are too expensive. I stay in private houses, hostels and even jails." The award, a glass rosebowl, is given by the Voluntary Service Overseas, which sends volunteer skilled workers to developing countries, and the National Association for Gifted Children.

The Long Road to Ulan Bator

Western-style toilets piled outside a row of traditional Mongol felt tents tell the story: Outer Mongolia has decided to make a play for Western tourists and their hard cash. The felt tents, situated in a pleasant corner of the vast, empty grasslands, are an attractive draw for visitors looking for an ethnic touch to their holiday. Up to now the vast majority of tourists to Mongolia have come from Eastern Europe. Mongolia has been virtually off-limits to visitors from non-Communist countries for decades, except for a handful of people passing through Ulan Bator on the weeklong train journey between Moscow and Peking. Officials say Mongolia had 250,000 visitors last year, 90 percent of whom came from Soviet bloc countries. Increasing the numbers won't be easy. Mongolia is one of the world's most isolated countries and can be reached only via China or the Soviet Union. The tourist season lasts a brief five months from May to September, during which the two 400-bed tourist hotels in Ulan Bator are full. Talks are under way with a Yugoslav company to build another 400-bed hotel, which might be finished in a couple of years. Ulan Bator, the capital, has a number of museums but the country's main attraction are the endless grasslands on which, as one traveler put it, a tree is an event. And there are tourist camps, where visitors can spend a night in a felt-covered tent to get a taste of the life led by the nomadic herders of Central Asia. One class of visitor is being well-looked after: the rich hunter. Prices range up to \$16,000 for the chance to shoot a snow leopard.



Discount Pass For Stockholm

Stockholm is offering a discount pass for visitors that gives admission to more than 50 museums and castles; access to buses, subways and suburban railroads; and a sightseeing excursion by boat or bus. The pass, called Key to Stockholm, is available for one to four days (\$11 to \$37). It can be purchased in Stockholm at Sweden House, at the central railroad station or at the tourism booth.

Italy to Offer More Lead-free Gas

Motorists' frustrating search for unleaded gasoline in Italy will ease next month, when, according to Italy's Ministry of Industry, about 1,100 stations throughout the country are scheduled to begin selling unleaded gasoline. The first to convert will be 307 stations along toll highways. The 800 other stations, on secondary roads, need approval from regional governments to convert. The conversion comes in response to European Community requests to encourage the use of unleaded gas for ecological reasons. Italy now has only about 90 stations selling unleaded, with most clustered in central and northern Italy. The national motorists association in Italy, Automobile Club d'Italia, is preparing maps of where to buy unleaded gasoline. The maps, which will be ready June 1, will be distributed by the club at the borders and at club offices, which are listed in local telephone directories.

Kosher Meals on TGV

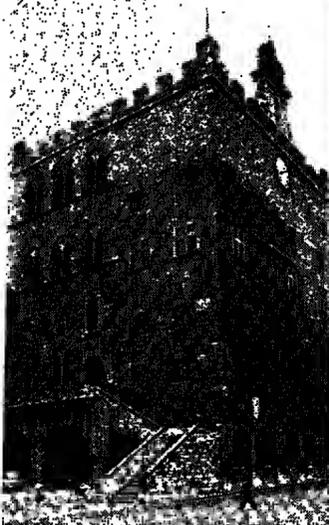
The SNCF, the French national railroad company, has announced that kosher meals can be ordered on the TGV, or high-speed, trains. Requests must be made when reserving, or by calling 43-74-25-81 in Paris.

Europe's Culture Capital

This week Amsterdam took on the title of Europe's 1987 Cultural Capital, and culture ministers and big city mayors attended a ceremony hosted by Queen Beatrix at the royal palace. The designation, held last year by Florence and the year before by Athens, is awarded by the European Commission and is intended to promote cultural cooperation among European states.

Prato's Art Patronage

Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the mutations of art. It can be a bonus for the business traveler, or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.



by Susan Lumsden

PRATO, Italy — Twenty kilometers north of Florence but light years away, this Tuscan city of 160,000 vibrates like a legion of sewing machines inside and outside its medieval walls. Actually, the distant clatter is of looms, the looms that make the recycled wool that created the city's post-war economic boom. This real rags-to-riches story is currently embellished by the international chic of Italian fashion in general. Along with the Lombard cities of Como and Biella, Prato makes the fine cloth that is sought not just by the Italian designers but by their rivals and imitators around the world.

Sometimes called the Manchester of Italy, because of its textile industry, Prato has also been recognized in the last 15 years as a champion of contemporary art. Here, the constant and minute changes of fashion train the mind and eye to the continual mutations of art. It can be a stimulating bonus for the business traveler to Prato or for anyone longing to escape the 15th century confines of Florence.

Prato's forward look was reconfirmed last autumn after the death of the British sculptor Henry Moore. "The Warrior," the statue Moore gave to Florence after his famous retrospective there in 1972, ended up being repatriated to England. But Prato — a city not given to polemics and where time is unanimously agreed to be money, even for the Socialist-Communist administration in power since 1946 — purchased its Moore sculpture immediately after the Florence exhibition and, the Pratesi say, at a wholesale price. Entitled "Square Form With Cut," it looks like a giant amoeba presiding over the Piazza San Marco. Incidentally or otherwise, it sits on the spot where Prato's medieval walls opened in the great gate toward Florence. (A bronze version of this marble was also acquired by the city of Philadelphia.)

The other major outdoor statues in Prato are the Italian Gio Pomodoro's stone building blocks in the children's park off Via della Romita and the newest one, a split neoclassical bust in marble entitled "Hero of Light" by the Polish artist Igor Mitoraj. It was donated by the sculptor to Prato after his December show held, like most of Prato's large sculptural exhibitions, in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore, a craggy foil for marble and the linear refinements of modern sculpture in general. (Open 9 A.M. to 12 and 3 to 6 P.M. weekdays except Mondays, and 9 to 12 Sundays and holidays.)

The castle was built for Emperor Frederick II around 1248 when Prato, like most of the other Tuscan cities, was a separate republic before succumbing to the Floren-

time one in 1351. Indeed, Prato's singular efficiency is often attributed to its relatively late Lombard, therefore Germanic, origins, unlike the rest of Tuscany, which is much earlier Etruscan or Roman in origin and consequently more entrenched in time and tradition.

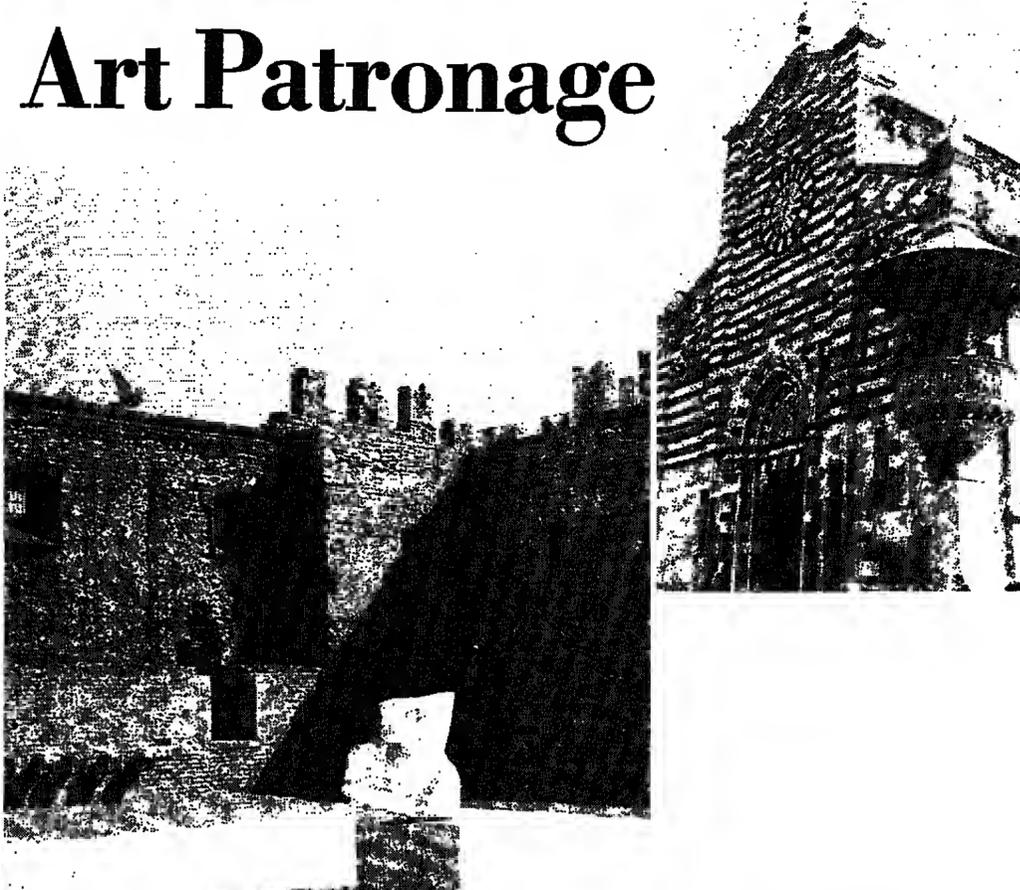
Smaller scale exhibitions, such as the upcoming spring one of the Chilean sculptor Sebastian Matta, usually take place in the Palazzo Novellucci at 26 Via Cairoli. Unofficially, some shows originate in the private 18th century Villa di Celle of Prato's leading patron and aesthetic eminence grise, Giuliano Gori. An invitation to create in the sprawling villa and surrounding Parco di Celle, with its enormous environmental sculptures, is often a ticket to success elsewhere. Among the artists who have gone from the Villa di Celle to public recognition and back are Matta, the Israeli Dani Karavan and Italy's Michelangelo Pistoletto, whose large and witty statue of a woman burdened with a horizontal man (presumably) on her head was vehemently protested by Florentines when it was installed in the Piazza Porta Romana a few years ago.

As a patron of contemporary art, Gori, a textile manufacturer, has few peers in Italy or elsewhere. Few if any can compete on sheer scale with Gori's private sculpture park replete with works by Richard Serra, Alice Aycock, Anne and Patrick Poirier, Dennis Oppenheim, Robert Morris, Marino Marini, Magdalena Abakanowicz and others. (Information can be obtained from the curator, Mary Panton, tel: (573) 47-96-28.)

Each of the 20-odd artists represented in the Parco di Celle chose his or her own site to enhance the art envisioned or vice versa. The concept, Gori's prevailing one, is that great art is always created for a specific environment, if not patron. It is why public museums are often failures, he says, being catchalls of art commissioned for other people and places.

One that seems destined to succeed is the public museum of contemporary art, the first in Italy, scheduled to open in Prato in May 1988. Its curator is Amnno Barzani, the former curator of the Villa di Celle. As well as a large documentation center, it will contain studios for artists in residence, to borrow again from Gori. Another first, at least for Italy, is the joint sponsorship by the public and private sectors of the Prato economy. The building by the architect Italo Gamberini was donated by another Prato businessman and patron, Enrico Pecci. Perhaps the most unusual museological features, still on the drawing boards, are the swimming pool and tennis courts. A touch of the classical will prevail, however, in the open-air amph-

Continued on page 8



The marble-striped facade (above), of the "Duomo," or cathedral of St. Stephen, with its pulpit by Donatello. Inside are frescoes by Filippo Lippi. Prato's newest sculpture (center) is a split neo-classical bust by the Polish sculptor Igor Mitoraj, on show in the 13th century Castello dell'Imperatore (far left).

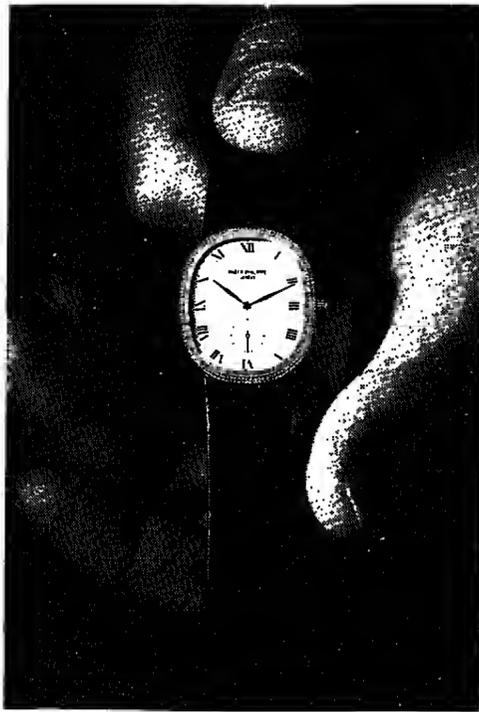
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TRAVEL

THE FREQUENT TRAVELER

On Cutting Corners in Style: Some Bargain Ideas in Travel

by Roger Collis

WHETHER traveling on business or pleasure (or both, the ultimate achievement), there's never any harm in driving a bargain. But value for money doesn't always depend on how much you pay. The art of travel is knowing how to cut corners in style. Ask a dozen seasoned travelers how to do this and you're likely to get a dozen different suggestions. Here are a few ploys of my own:

Consider an Airpass if you plan to travel around the United States, India, Australia, Chile, Brazil or Venezuela. You can save money without losing much flexibility. Rules vary. Normally you must buy it before you leave and stick with the same carrier. Typically, an Airpass is valid for 45 to 60 days. You must decide the routing in advance and there are usually restrictions on backtracking. But most airlines offer open coupons so you can change dates and flights.

In the United States, an Airpass is even better value than a Visit U.S.A. fare and is available in first class or coach. It is sometimes a good idea to combine the two types of ticket if the Airpass carrier does not fly all the sectors you need. A typical Airpass fare this summer is \$399 (coach) for which you get four coupons and \$25 for each additional coupon, normally up to a maximum of 12. Continental ran an extensive domestic network since its recent acquisitions of Eastern, New York Air and People Express. Northwest and United Airpasses are good deals, depending on which U.S. gateways suit you best.

Airpasses in Australia (helped by a weak Australian dollar) are also a good buy. Both domestic carriers, Ansett and Trans-Australian offer options of up to 3,726 miles (five stopovers) for about 600 Australian dollars (about \$430) and 6,210

miles (eight stopovers) for about 950 dollars.

Another way to combine economy with reasonable flexibility is an "open jaw" APEX ticket (fly to one gateway, return from another, say in to Houston and back from Los Angeles with Continental). It's a great way to make best use of an Airpass. The cost is the total of half the APEX fare to each city. From Europe, open jaw APEX includes the Caribbean.

Back-to-back excursions are a way to get round the compulsory Saturday night and other booking restrictions of APEX/PEX tickets in Europe. It works best for people commuting between two cities or who can plan a series of trips in advance. You need to buy at least two tickets, one at either end. Let's say you work in Dublin and visit London on weekends. Monday morning you fly in Dublin on the first ticket and back to London Friday on the second ticket. The following Monday you use the return half of the second ticket, on Friday the return half of the first ticket. And so on. You can save up to 50 percent of the normal economy fare.

If you are traveling at least halfway around the world in either direction, consider a round-the-world ticket, which can save you up to 40 percent on the full economy, business or first class fare. From Europe, a typical routing might take you to the Middle East and on to the Far East. You could then go to North America via the North or South Pacific. There are dozens of prices, route options and airline combinations. Decide more or less where you want to go and then sit down with a good travel agent.

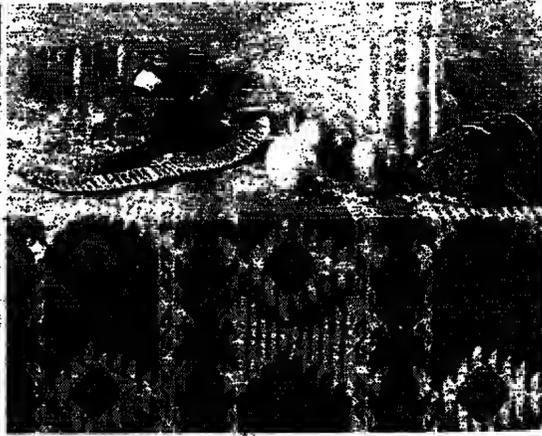
The best value for money between Europe and the United States is Virgin Atlantic's Upper Class. For less than half the price of first class with the major carriers (\$575, about \$970, one way versus \$1,209) and about the same as

point-to-point business class fares, you get first-class cuisine and service with perhaps the most comfortable seats in the sky plus an economy ticket for the sector you travel through in free; you can use it later yourself or give it to a friend. Virgin's 747s fly daily between Gatwick and New York (Newark) and five times a week to Miami. Seats are four-abreast and there is a separate bar and lounge for Upper Class passengers. Other frills include lounges at Gatwick and Miami, a free helicopter (Newark to Manhattan, JFK or La Guardia) or a limo within 40 miles of Gatwick, Newark and Miami.

One of the best business class buys in Europe is the service between Gatwick and Schiphol offered by Transavia, the 20-year-old Dutch charter carrier. The round trip fare (£170) is no cheaper than other airlines, but you get virtually long-haul comfort and service. Transavia offers good value to the back of the plane. Choose from a round trip economy fare of £116 (£30 less than most competitors) a £96 PEX fare (no Saturday night restriction) and a £58 round trip Late-Saver (£38 one-way, which must be bought 24 hours before departure but again, no Saturday night stay is required).

Best value for car rental in Europe is a Belgium-based firm, Continental Car Rental, with offices around Belgium and at Frankfurt, Luxembourg and Heathrow and Gatwick airports in Britain. It caters mainly to tourists who want a car for two weeks and longer. Rent for two weeks and you get one week free, or four weeks for the price of two. Rates include insurance and unlimited mileage. There is a special weekend rate (Friday morning to Monday morning) that undercuts most of the big-name firms by about 50 percent.

The duty free bazaar. This is a bargain or a rip-off depending on where you shop and what you buy. The best values are in shops that are tax free as well as duty free. Best buys are usually items local to a country. For variety, Hong Kong, Kuala Lumpur and Singapore are hard to beat. In Europe, Schiphol has the best reputation for variety but the new duty free shop at Gatwick is worth checking out. Prices at Copenhagen's Kastrop Airport have been cut on some items to compete more effectively with Schiphol.



Faith Singh (left), with an example of her tableware (above).

SHOPPING

Of Faith, Fashion and Fabrics

by Bridget Keenan

NEW DELHI — In Hindi *anokhi* means unique, and Faith and John Singh are as unusual as the business they run under that name. She is the convent-educated daughter of Irish missionaries. Forty years ago, before India's independence, her father was the Anglican bishop of Nagpur in India and she was born there, but they returned to Britain while she was still a baby. John is the son of a Rajput nobleman who was in the service of the Maharajah of Jaipur.

He wears gold earrings — albeit very small ones — and his sister attended a *pujah* school. "We have nothing in common, at all except that we both come from very loving families," said Faith. They met in Jaipur in 1967 when Faith, in semi-hippy style, came out to India with a young English couple who were hoping to start a fashion business. Faith reviled in India. "I spent hours, days, weeks in the bazaars in Jaipur, sitting with tailors and working with printers, drinking tea and learning Hindi." When her friends went home, she stayed, met Jitendrapal (known as John) Singh in the swimming pool at the Rambhag Palace hotel (not a very hippy place to be, but it was hot) and married him. In the beginning, John had a chicken farm selling eggs, but they became disciples of a Hindu spiritual teacher and, since their new creed forbade eating meat, fish or eggs, that had to go. Anokhi came into being in its place. Faith had no formal design training, but Liberty of London took their

first tiny range of hand-printed garments in 1971, and they've never looked back.

Their guru teaches his followers that they must try to be an example of goodness in every possible way, and translated into business this means running Anokhi to suit its employees. It is not just a question of wages, Faith explained. "For instance, we don't feel that people should be separated from their families so we have set up our work so that they can continue to do it at home. We are careful to choose products that our craftsmen can do well and with pride, rather than introducing new ideas and neglecting the old skills that have been around for generations. And Anokhi home wares only came about because we needed to provide steady jobs for our families rather than two bursts of employment making summer and winter clothes."

Anokhi products are hand-printed with hand-made blocks and hand-dyed. "Our things have people in them," Faith said, "and maybe they give something of that to you when you wear them."

Because she feels so strongly about the clothes they produce, Faith is upset when people misunderstand them, such as when one of their saleswomen in Britain said she hoped the next collection would be "less ethnic," or when a customer glancing through a rack of brilliantly printed padded jackets asked whether the colors were in fashion. "Of course our clothes must be fashionable, but they must be more than that. I would hope that the majority will be things that you won't want to discard after three months. I like to think that Anokhi clothes

are wholesome too — if that doesn't sound too yucky, but there are some horrible things like violence and aggression in fashion at the moment — as well as strong and positive and exotic and, well, celebratory."

Faith wears baggy Indian trousers and tunics and waistcoats in mixtures of Anokhi prints, but round her shoulders there is a favorite scarf from Kenya, and her hair is cut as stylishly as if it had been done in Paris or London instead of by the local barber in Jaipur.

Buyers who come to Jaipur and understand what the Singhs are doing become part of their extended family — which includes the work force, Faith's mother (who lives with them in India for six months every year), and the pupils at the school they have built in their garden. (This began because they couldn't find the kind of place they wanted to send their children to, and though now their older boy and girl have left and gone on to school in England, their youngest daughter is still a pupil, along with other local children.)

Anokhi sells in England through its own two shops (one in Covent Garden in London, and one in Bath), and through general outlets such as Sarah Clothes of Canada. Santosh in Brussels displays their clothes with *panache* and glamour. Simrane in Paris does the same thing for their home wares — so successfully that they have recently opened a second shop. Next autumn Anokhi will be available in the United States.

Bridget Keenan is a journalist based in New Delhi.



A 1987 Anokhi design for strapless dress in jungle print and ruffled bodice.

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The rally will feature vintage cars from all over Europe and will be held over the same course, through the beautiful Taunus countryside, as the Gordon Bennett Cup race of 1904, when Kaiser Wilhelm II gave the official start before a crowd of one million enthusiastic fans.

It will be a memorable day. So, if you are within striking distance of Frankfurt, be sure to come and bring your family and friends. The official start will be at the Bad Homburg "Kurpark" at 9:00 a.m. and the finish will be in the afternoon between 2 and 5 p.m.

James Gordon Bennett, Jr., the eccentric millionaire publisher, founded the European edition of his New York Herald Tribune on October 4, 1887. He was a keen enthusiastic sportsman. He introduced polo to the United States; he won the first transatlantic yacht race; he was the founder of automobile racing and of balloon racing. The Gordon Bennett Cup, which he first offered in 1900 to encourage the infant automobile industry, was the direct precursor of today's international Grand Prix races and was the object of enormous popular enthusiasm at the time. The trophy, which was officially known as the "Coupe Internationale Automobile" in line with Bennett's policy of forbidding use of his own name in the pages of the Herald, today stands in the Automobile Club de France in Paris.



Prato

theater taking up the stage space of the interior Roman-style courtyard.

In the meantime, visitors to Prato can enjoy avant-garde theater at Il Fabbricone, or the Big Factory, indeed the biggest in Prato, whose economic success is based on its healthy proliferation of small, specialized, family-run factories. A sort of Italian off-Broadway operation run by the stage director Luca Ronconi since 1975, Il Fabbricone last year featured "Mahabharata," Peter Brook's nine-hour spectacle based on Indian legends. "Ma-

habharata" was performed in its entirety on Sundays and in more consumable three-hour segments three nights a week. It was outdone only by "Ignoramus," a 12-hour play in which all the male roles were played by actresses. The play won many prizes, although its audiences were mainly other theater professionals, says Massimo Bellandi, Prato's dynamic young *assessore alla cultura*, a key political post in the community.

Perhaps the greatest experiment of all will be Dani Karavan's "Monument to the Wind,"

Continued from page 7

perched like some interplanetary Delphic oracle on top of Monte Calvana overlooking Prato. Recently commissioned by several Prato businessmen, the huge sculpture will be seen, and heard, for kilometers around particularly when the tramontana, or north wind, blows through its organ pipes and transforms it into a musical instrument.

Prato is also planning a new museum of history designed by Gae Aulenti, the stage designer and renovator of the recently opened Musée d'Orsay in Paris and the Palazzo Grassi in Venice. Like them, the Prato museum involves an internally revamped architectural monument, the 13th century Palazzo Pretorio, which also houses the city's art museum. (Open 9 A.M. to 1 P.M. and 3 to 7 P.M. weekdays.) The turreted, bifurcated tower was amalgamated into a bigger building two centuries later and today looks strangely like the recycled rags that are Prato's international stock in trade.

The Museo della Storia, scheduled to open in 1990, will be linked by computer data bank with the other historic buildings of Prato. The most interesting and revolutionary for the 14th century was the Palazzo Datini, elaborately frescoed inside and out. It is one of the earliest examples in Italy of worldly rather than religious subjects used in decoration. The spirited bunting scenes in the palazzo's first and second rooms were commissioned by the original owner, Francesco Datini, Prato's greatest Renaissance entrepreneur and art patron. He was inspired by similar decoration in the Palais des Papes during an extended apprenticeship in Avignon. A cloth merchant, Datini was a period genius who also founded charities and invented the cambiale, or promissory note, by which business could advance by leaps and bounds and finance the sponsors of the Renaissance. A handsome statue of Datini rules over the Piazza del Comune. His palazzo at 41 Via Ser Lapo Mazzei, is open from 9 to 1 P.M. weekdays.

For those who like their Italian art traditional, there are many examples in Prato of Renaissance art that was the controversial avant-garde of its time. Perhaps the most vivid is contained in the Duomo, the Cathedral of St. Stephen, where a licentious monk by the name of Filippo Lippi (1406-69) painted an unusually angelic Salome dancing for King Herod beside a platter containing the head of John the Baptist. The model for Salome was the beautiful blonde nun, Lucrezia Buti, the mother of Filippo's son, Filippino (1457-1504), who was born during the lengthy execution of

the frescoes and learned how to paint on them.

Quite apart from the artist and subject matter, the frescoes were unprecedented for their vivacity and animation. The elder Lippi was one of the first painters of the Renaissance, along with Benozzo Gozzoli, to use live models for inspiration in religious subjects. Wisely, they included Prato's patrons, depicted in dignity and recognizable particularly in the adjacent fresco of the death of St. Stephen. Lippi, characteristically, chose to seat himself at Herod's banquet table and in the black habit of the priest.

Outside on the striped marble facade of the Duomo is that pulpit created by the Florentine sculptor Donatello and the architect Michelozzo from 1428 to 1438. It was used by Pope John Paul II to preach to the Pratesi during his visit here last year. The unusual placing of a pulpit outside the church was an early indication of Prato's fundamentalist, democratic spirit, apparent today in its accent, a jazzier, even more syncretized version of the Florentine working class one.

In the chapel frescoes by Agnolo Gaddi there is Prato's highly symbolic boke-away relic, the cloth of the Virgin Mary given by her, according to legend, to the doubting apostle Thomas after he refused to believe in the Assumption. The girl's presentation to the faithful three times a year was the reason for building the pulpit out onto the piazza.

A fine collection of 17th-century painting, mainly Tuscan but featuring a Caravaggio "Coronation" and a Giovanni Bellini "Crucifixion," is owned by Prato's leading bank, the Cassa di Risparmio at 2 Via degli Alberti. It can be visited with an appointment made by telephoning (0574) 4921. More art by Filippo Lippi, Paolo Uccello and others can be seen in the Museo dell'Opera del Duomo at Piazza del Duomo. (Open 9:30 to 12:30 P.M. and 3 to 6:30 P.M. Closed Tuesdays and weekend afternoons.)

Not least, there is the Museo del Tessuto, the textile museum at the teaching Istituto Tecnico Industriale Tullio Buzzi, 9 Viale della Repubblica.

As well as the cloth available in shops throughout Prato, the most obvious take-away item is a package of biscottini di Prato, consumed throughout Tuscany after lunch or dinner and after being dipped in vinsanto, a strong sweet wine. The original and best shop is the Pasticceria Antonio Matti, 20 Via Ricasoli.

Susan Lumsden writes about the arts from Florence.

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TRAVEL

The Last Kaiser's Hidden Treasures In Holland



The Huis Doorn (right), where the Kaiser Wilhelm II spent his last days among possessions brought from Berlin; the ornate hallway (above) and the dining room (below).

by Philip Mansel

DOORN, the Netherlands — There is no need to go to Berlin to see art treasures of the Hohenzollerns, kings of Prussia and German emperors. The cream of the Hohenzollern collections is in a Dutch country house. It is open to the public every day from mid-March to October, but few people know about it.

Forty minutes' drive southeast of Amsterdam through flat, built-up countryside is the town of Doorn. It is as clean and predictable as many others in the Netherlands. On the edge of the town is Huis Doorn, a small, late 18th century mansion with a hideous 1920s gatehouse. The gatehouse was built to house the courtiers of the last inhabitant of the main house, Kaiser Wilhelm II.

When World War I ended in November 1918 he took refuge in the Netherlands. The militaristic monarch became a peaceful old gentleman, who never embarrassed his hosts; in 1920 he moved to Doorn. In 1922, after

the death of his first wife, he married a woman half his age, Princess Hermine of Saxe-Coburg and Gotha.

The government of the Weimar Republic, obsequious and unsure of itself, allowed him to take almost anything he wanted from his palaces in Germany. The result is in a series of sumptuous, regal rooms that are an oasis of Prussia in the Dutch countryside.

The most interesting objects are associated with Frederick the Great. Like many hardened warlords he liked delicate French works of art. In the smoking room there are pictures by Nicholas Lancret and Jean-Baptiste Pater of innocent games and dances, and portraits by Antoine Pesne and Jean-Etienne Liotard of Frederick's circle of artists and of writers such as the extremely good-looking Count Algarotti. In the Gobelin room are splendid tapestries presented to Frederick's brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, by Marie Antoinette.

Throughout the house there are excellent examples of 18th century German furniture and innumerable bronze and marble busts of

Hohenzollern ancestors, taken from the palaces of Potsdam. Doorn is also a paradise for connoisseurs of military uniforms. The Kaiser kept the uniforms of all the regiments of which he was honorary colonel, and pictures of military ceremonies line the walls.

In this shrine of Prussian splendor there is a haunting English note. His mother, whom he treated atrociously, was Queen Victoria's eldest daughter. He grew up in a half-English atmosphere and the first thing he said when he reached Dutch soil in 1918 was, "Now give me a cup of real good English tea." Doorn reveals his love of England. The bookshelves are full of the works of Dorothy L. Sayers and P.G. Wodehouse. A giant platter inscribed with the signatures of the officers of the Kaiser's English regiment is among the collection of regimental silver. The most striking of the family photographs scattered about the house is one of Queen Victoria, very old and very fat, inscribed "to dearest Willy from his loving grandmama, Victoria R.I."

The rest of the house also reflects the

Kaiser's personality. Every morning he conducted a religious service for his household in the hall. He planted a magnificent collection of roses and pine trees in the park. In front of the house are his dogs' graves, with their names and "loyal to their master" carved on the stone. Evidently he never forgave the German people their lack of loyalty in 1918 when he was deposed. He never returned and is buried in Doorn.

The Doorn house remains much as the Kaiser left it, and since 1945 has been turned into a museum. Moreover only a few miles away is the grandest and most interesting Dutch country house open to the public, Amerongen. The Kaiser lived there from 1918 to 1920 before he moved into Doorn.

Huis Doorn is open from 9:30 A.M. to 5 P.M. Monday to Saturday, and 1 P.M. to 5 P.M. Sunday.

Philip Mansel is a writer specializing in the history of monarchies. His next book, "The Eagle in Splendor: Napoleon I and his Court," will be published in June.



FOOD

Auvergne: A Hearty Peasant Diet In a Storybook Landscape

THE profile of the Auvergne is a rugged one. This is a remote, volcanic, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams, with steeply roofed, gray stone houses and narrow, winding roads. Where else would there be a restaurant named Le Bout du Monde—the end of the world?

This translates into a cuisine for enormous appetites, a peasant diet revolving around mountain hams and sausages, aged cheese, giant rounds of rye bread, and rib-sticking fare like *aligot* (an unctuous blend of mashed potatoes, garlic and tomato — the fresh curds used in making Cantal cheese) and

PATRICIA WELLS

poulet (a dense pork loaf mixed with Swiss chard, prunes, eggs, milk and herbs). The streams and rivers provide an abundance of fresh salmon trout as well as the prized, firm-fleshed *omble chevalier*, while the forests supply France with sweet wild blueberries, wild morel mushrooms and the delicate parasol mushroom known as the *cocherelle*. From the town of Le Puy come the famous green lentils — *lentilles du Puy* — the bean-like pulse cooked and served with sausages, salt pork or smoked ham, or used to thicken hearty soups.

And while Auvergnat wines are not well known outside the region, there are some pleasant surprises, including the light, refreshing white *Saint-Pourcain* and the meaty red *Champanne*, which goes so well with the hearty cuisine.

With a population density of 28 inhabitants a square kilometer (or 72 a square mile) the Auvergne is a place to go to get away from it all, to spend days exploring and gathering picnic fare from small town markets.

Many of the region's villages are storybook sites, such as *Tournemire* — a hamlet between *Salers* and *Aurillac* where one can easily spend an hour exploring the restored homes, with their slate-gray roofs, stone bread ovens and tidy vegetable gardens bordered by a raging mountain stream. Do not miss *Salers* and *Saint-Nectaire*, which have given their names to the Auvergne's most famous cheeses, or *Besse-en-Chandesse*, a charming medieval village with huge houses of volcanic stone.

Gastronomically, the region is now in vogue for it is home to two of the most talked about restaurants in France. If you follow the theory that the best things in life follow out of the way and hard to find, you will be pleased with *Michel Bras's* restaurant in *Laguiole* and *Régis Marcon's* auberge in *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*.

Laguiole — pronounced *lie-yull* — is a dreary, unremarkable village a long way from anywhere, but it has been put on the map by the highly publicized and innovative cooking of *Bras*, who trained not with *Troisgros* or *Bocuse*, but with his mom. I can't say that I agree with those who find *Bras* one of the top young chefs in France, but I certainly am willing to watch him grow.



A remote, mountainous land of green valleys and deep-cut streams.

The dull brown, modernized exterior of this hotel-restaurant gives no clue to what awaits inside: The dining room is a spectacularly restored former cheese-aging cave, a vaulted stone space tastefully and warmly decorated in shades of brown and gray, with an inviting skylight at one end. *Bras* offers a finely orchestrated menu that combines pure regional fare (some days I think could live on his *aligot* and well-spiced country sausage) with many imaginative offerings. His celebrated first-course wild mushroom tart was a disappointment, arriving dried out and oversalted, though the idea of sprinkling wild *cepe* mushrooms with a touch of grated walnuts was a good one. A better bet was the earthy boned rabbit and superb sautéed rabbit kidneys on a bed of wilted spinach, sprinkled with finely chopped truffles. Cheese is a must here, including a delicious local farm cheese that is half-goat's, half-cow's milk, much like a fine *Saint-Marcellin*, as well as the *Laguiole* and *Saint-Nectaire*, with plenty of deliciously crusty rye bread.

Marcon, a local boy, also learned to cook at the elbow of his mother, who now runs the cheese shop down the street from her son's place in *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*.

At the moment, the restaurant is, to say the least, one of the more modest establishments in France, a down-at-the-heels auberge with a quiet, kitschy sort of charm: African vases on the tables, a beamed ceiling painted bright red, and well worn pink-checked tablecloths.

All this will change soon, as *Marcon* is undertaking a major redecoration, essential since *Christian Millau*, the food critic, "discovered" the restaurant about a year ago, and announced it with a whopping 16 out of 20 rating.

Those bored with both classic and nouvelle cuisine will find dishes to rave about, for *Marcon's* personal style marries the best ingredients of the region. *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid* is on the border of the *Ardèche* and the Auvergne, and the chef profits from the best of both areas.

I think of his food as rustic nouvelle, with a menu loaded with unusual fare, such as a soup of wild morel mushrooms and pearl barley; a stew of mountain goat brushed with hydromel (honey liqueur) and coriander, and farm rabbit cooked in a crust of foie, or fresh spring grasses. The foods and combinations sound more bizarre than they taste, and though his food is short on polish and presentation, there is no lack of flavor, which counts the most.

Fresh wild *cepe* mushrooms, local lamb, the green lentils of *Le Puy*, and *verveine du Velay* are all carefully woven into the menu. A single meal at the *Auberge des Cimes* serves as a quick introduction to the special ingredients of the region. Many of the dishes on the menu are old-fashioned preparations that *Marcon* remembers from childhood and would like to bring back. Rabbit in hay, for instance, is a dish his grandfather used to make each spring, when the fragrant wild grasses began to grow. Here it is served as a small, individual *tourte*, sliced at the table so that the fragrance of the grasses can be enjoyed. The rabbit is moist, meaty and infused with a most appealing, earthy flavor.

The chef is on a campaign to repopularize pearl barley, or *l'orge perlé*, which once grew in profusion in the area. This wholesome, nutty grain seems to have been forsaken for white rice, which much of the time is simply offered as dull filler. Along with the morel and barley soup, *Marcon* blends cooked barley with spinach, serving it as an accompaniment to delicious vegetable-stuffed snails.

Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid is not far from some of the Rhone Valley's best vineyards, and one should not be disappointed with either the *Saint-Joseph* from a cooperative in *Saint-Désirat* or the white *Cordouir* from *Jean Pinchon*.

For now, the *Auberge des Cimes* remains a rustic detour along the gastronome's route. If you go, hope that the local schoolchildren have just delivered a healthy batch of local snails, that the sous-chef came in that morning with freshly caught pike and trout, and that the sun takes the chill off the stone facades of *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*. For those who want to learn how to prepare the auberge's dishes first hand, *Marcon* offers cooking courses during the winter months.

Michel Bras, 12210 *Laguiole*; tel: 65.44.32.24. Open April through mid-October. Closed Sunday evening and Monday (except in July-August, when closed only Monday lunch). Credit cards: American Express, Visa, Menus 100 to 310 francs. *A la carte*, about 350 francs. *Auberge des Cimes*, 43200 *Saint-Bonnet-le-Froid*; tel: 71.59.93.72. Open April 15-Nov. 1. Closed Monday before June and after September. Credit cards: American Express, Diners Club, Visa. No a la carte. Menus 75 to 240 francs, not including service and wine.

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The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
Warm, very cloudy.
Wind NW, moderate.
Temperature, yesterday: Max. 21
70 Fahr., min. 9 (45 Fahr.).
Chance of rain: Rather rough.

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LINDBERGH NOW SPEEDING ALONE TOWARD PARIS

Daring 25 Year-Old Aviator Due at Le Bourget Tonight; Great Paris Reception Ready

BULLETIN. (By United Press.)

ST. JOHN'S, Newfoundland, Friday. — Lindbergh thrilled this city tonight at 8.45 p.m. (12.45 a.m., Paris time), with a daring feat by passing through the narrow St. John's gap, 200 feet wide, flying far below the summit of its rocky walls. As he passed through he rose again, taking a course towards the open sea about East by North and increased his speed. Crowds in the streets and in the windows witnessed the plane as it slowed down and dipped low in a spectacular flight over the city. As he headed out to sea Lindbergh had put 1,200 miles, one third of his daring flight, behind him.

(By Special Cable to the Herald)

NEW YORK, Friday. — Alone, without navigating instruments other than an ordinary magnetic compass to guide him, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, daring young American flier, is somewhere over the Atlantic tonight, winging his way eastward under a bright moon towards Paris, as far as was known at a late hour tonight. Undaunted by the death of four American fliers and the unknown fate of two heroic French airmen in efforts to span the 3,600 miles between the two cities, this twenty-five-year-old, fair-haired youth, embarked on the great adventure from Roosevelt Field this morning at 7.51 a.m. (12.51 p.m., Paris time).

PERFECT WEATHER

With perfect weather cutting a clear lane across the sea and his plane travelling at more than a hundred miles an hour when last sighted over land, his chances for success seemed bright to experienced airmen here tonight. According to the United States Naval Hydrographic Office, after studying weather charts and the flier's estimated speed, he should reach Paris (Le Bourget) Saturday night at 9.30 p.m. (French summer time) if all goes well.

GOES 100 MILES AN HOUR

At 4 o'clock this afternoon (9 p.m. Paris time) the plucky aviator left the North American Continent and headed across more than 1,800 miles of sea. At that hour he had put approximately 800 miles behind him in slightly fewer than eight hours, averaging nearly 100 miles an hour.

He was sighted at Main's Bay, Nova Scotia, heading eastward toward Ireland, which he expects to reach sometime tomorrow afternoon.

To Gain Speed

As his load lightens with the fair weather ahead, it is expected he will be able to speed the plane up to nearly 135 miles an hour, which, naval observers estimate, will bring him to sight of the French coast at about dusk. All United States Naval vessels have been notified of his departure and of his proposed route by Admiral Beale, chief of Naval Operations, and Captain Field, of the United States liner President Roosevelt, wireless he was altering the vessel's course to the Northwest to bring it in line with the flier's route.

Flight Stir Broadway

Enthusiasm swept the Long Island flying fields and Broadway tonight as the reports showed that this country's ear-manned youth—Lindbergh—was heading his way toward his goal after starting the thirty-six-hour grind alone with only two hours sleep.

This morning some alarm was felt for his safety, following reports that a plane passed near Brooklyn, Mass., with a splintered engine. Others said the motor seemed to be functioning perfectly and a seaplane was sent up, but failed to report the flier.

Hopes soared again however when further reports showed he was gradually putting hours and miles behind and the crowds before newspapers' bulletin boards stood their ground, choosing each new report until the news was flashed that he was headed across the vast stretch of sea.

This morning as he soared northward after a difficult take off five planes, including that of Commander Byrd escorted him across Long Island and the Sound leaving him as he crossed the Rhode Island Arthur C. Hays Sulzberger pilot, who was one of the fliers in the crowd, said that Lindbergh's plane had developed phenomenal speed considering the load, bettering one hundred miles an hour.

Climbs Into Flare

At seven-thirty Lindbergh climbed into the cockpit as coolly and deliberately as he had done everything since landing here slightly more than a week ago. His beautiful, soft-spoken manner belies his iron nerve and his decision to fly alone in his machine, which is a pigmy compared with other crafts built for the Atlantic hop, has made him a popular idol. He is rather a handsome youth and this, with his cool daring, has brought him the title of the "Ralph Valentin of the air" from the feminine half of the United States.

Three days' rations, consisting of compressed food tablets, hot chocolate and coffee in thermos bottles and a supply of fresh water was placed aboard shortly before. The machine carried the minimum of equipment, including a rubber life raft and a mask for breathing at high altitudes.

As he jumped into the cockpit the young flier turned to his St. Louis backers who were standing nearby and said: "Don't worry, I'll be in Paris tomorrow, safe and sound."

DARE-DEVIL FLIER



Charles A. Lindbergh

LONG FLIGHT STAKED ON POWERFUL MOTOR

Despite the general belief that Charles A. Lindbergh is going off half-cooked in his venture across the Atlantic from New York to Paris, the Ryan monoplane in which he is now somewhere on or above the Atlantic was specially constructed for just such a venture.

An interesting feature of the trans-Atlantic plane is that the engine is of the same type as those installed in the Columbia, of the Bellanca expedition, and the America, to be piloted by Commander Richard E. Byrd. Lindbergh's machine and the others are propelled by 220-horse-power Wright Whirlwind six-cylinder motors. These engines have nine cylinders and are of the fixed radial type. Whereas Commander Byrd's plane is equipped with three of these powerful motors, Lindbergh's machine has only one.

The feature of the Ryan monoplane is Lindbergh's periscope arrangement for seeing straight ahead. A large gasoline tank under the wing made it necessary for the pilot's compartment to be moved to the rear. As a result Lindbergh would see downward, but not forward. Thus the periscope was arranged.

The monoplane measures forty-two feet, from wing to wing, about the same as the machine in which Captain Xuy-geser and Col. took off from Le Bourget airport. The plane's loaded weight is two and one-half tons. In outward appearance, Lindbergh's machine somewhat resembles the Columbia.

The lone pilot sits in a small wicker chair, facing a huge instrument board on which are the readings of height, air speed, angle turns, motor speed, oil pressure, the fuel indicator, the earth indicator and the compass.

Mother of Flier at Her Work

By Special Cable to the Herald. DETROIT, Friday. — Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, whose son is braving death over the Atlantic alone tonight in an effort to be the first to fly from New York to Paris, taught her chemistry class to the high school here today as unconcerned as if her son was safe at home.

Before entering the classroom this morning she asked the superintendent that no bulletins should be sent her during the day and that no interviews should be granted, saying she did not wish to be disturbed while at her work. Throughout the school day she taught as usual, and only late this afternoon would she listen to news of her son as he flew after hour he puts miles and New York behind him.

"I am not worried," she said. "Charles is an excellent pilot, and he will reach Paris."

Last week she came to New York to see him before he took off, but when she found that his start would be delayed she calmly announced she must return "her school." At that time she expressed every confidence in Lindbergh, saying he was the only pilot she would fly with.

American Club Dinner Bid Accepted by Flier

(Special to the Herald.) NEW YORK, Friday. — Just before he hepped off today for Paris, Captain Charles A. Lindbergh stated that he would be pleased to stand a dinner to be given by the American Club of Paris in honor of the first successful pilot in the Paris competition. He regretted, he said, that the run at preparations had prevented more than verbal acknowledgment of the invitation which had been sent through The New York Herald of Paris and delivered by the New York Herald Tribune.

Lindbergh Has Had Only One Week of Limelight But Incidents in Life Point Way to Daring Flight

When Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, flight-commander of the "Missouri National Guard, entered the ranks of the United States air mail fliers and became his regular grounds across mountains and plains, through snow and hail and sleet, he was only one of a group of quiet, unassuming young fliers engaged in the routine business of earning a living.

It was not until he made one, and then shortly after, another, safe descent in a parachute from his mail plane after experiencing trouble with his plane while in the air, that he came to be known among his fellow workers as "Lucky" Lindbergh. Sounding about the casual manner in which he took these hairbreadth escapes induced him to the effect that he was a "naked" aviator.

Competent Mail Pilot. On more than one occasion thereafter he would settle an incensed plane on earth out of an air filled with rain and sleet when the flier seemed hopeless. Still in "Lucky" Lindbergh's plane was always regarded as "safe mail." Somewhere, somehow, he always turned up.

Spectators that wondered curiously to the San Diego flying field last April 30, drawn by vague reports that a daredevil youth was to test a Ryan monoplane of doubtful possibilities, with the thought of a trans-Atlantic attempt somewhere in the background, again gathered, and turned their heads toward the plane, after completing tests, so lately watched a Curtiss hawk plane which suddenly had appeared as if from nowhere. Lindbergh's plane, with its grinding clutch of metal and crash to earth.

Yet almost before they had time to suppress themselves the plane was sooted away into the background, and the blood-thirsty crowd of old airmen was bending volitionally over the heated motors to see what effects the first test had had on them. "Lucky" Lindbergh was merely issuing true to form.

Nation Takes Notice. And when on May 11 the daring flier swooped down upon St. Louis, leaving left San Diego only a scant fourteen

hours before, the nation knew the name of him. But Lindbergh was not there for fame. She is high school, to see her in Paris.

It is the fecklessness of youth, in Charles Lindbergh was born twenty-five years ago. Charles A. Lindbergh, his father, was a mid-Westerner, once a United States representative in Congress, and engaged later on, the Paris-Labor cause, running up that ticket for the nomination for Governor of Minnesota. This feeling for a cause that is non-Conservative and even considered radical in some quarters, may have gone from Lindbergh to son, and may have inspired the younger Charles to forsake the more usual order of things. The elder Mr. Lindbergh died May 28, 1924, after a fairly long illness.

The flier's mother, Mrs. Evangeline Lindbergh, seems to be the counterpart of her son. When the young man arrived at the age of five, Lindbergh had gone steadily ahead.

Only Twenty-Five Years. It is the fecklessness of youth, in Charles Lindbergh was born twenty-five years ago. Charles A. Lindbergh, his father, was a mid-Westerner, once a United States representative in Congress, and engaged later on, the Paris-Labor cause, running up that ticket for the nomination for Governor of Minnesota. This feeling for a cause that is non-Conservative and even considered radical in some quarters, may have gone from Lindbergh to son, and may have inspired the younger Charles to forsake the more usual order of things. The elder Mr. Lindbergh died May 28, 1924, after a fairly long illness.

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EIGHT AIR EXPERTS GIVE THEIR OPINIONS ON LINDBERGH'S TRY

Most Aviation Men Are Optimistic Over American's Chances of Success.

FALLING ASLEEP FEARED

Some Officials Doubt Pilot's Ability to Remain Awake for Full 35-Hour Period.

The question of whether or not Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, who took off from Roosevelt Field at 7.52 yesterday morning, will succeed in his attempt to fly from New York to Paris without stopping, brought forth varied opinions yesterday from eight aviation experts here who have been keenly interested in the long flight.

Colonel Clifford B. Hanson, president of the International League of Aviators, said yesterday: "Lindbergh is the most spectacular and daring flight ever attempted, and we all hope he will succeed. Now that he has left Nova Scotia and is skirting Newfoundland, if he succeeds to an altitude of from six to eight thousand feet he will have the land in sight behind him for about six hours. It would then be many hours more before he would get it in front of him. That is if the visibility is good. He is a young man of great flying ability as was proved by his trip from California. It is now a question of his endurance and the endurance of his motor. If he takes drugs to keep himself awake however, this might affect his judgment in landing."

Mr. Hanson and Major Granville Pollock of the League will meet Lindbergh at Le Bourget and offer him the hospitality of the League.

Granville Pollock. Major Granville Pollock, who served in the Lafayette Escadrille and the American Army during the war, asserted that he believed it a physical impossibility for a pilot to fly a machine for thirty-six hours without a rest. "Even though his control stick is so adjusted that it does not require him to hold it at all times," explained Major Pollock, "I think the nervous strain exerted while in the air is so great that Captain Lindbergh will surely doze."

Leon Bashist, who has been flying for the past twenty-four years, felt very optimistic about Captain Lindbergh's success. "The exceptional way in which he flew from California to New York without a mishap is the basis on which I found my opinion. Captain Lindbergh must have a marvelous sense of navigation to have so accurately completed this flight."

All Paris Preparing to Welcome Trail-Blazer of Skies to France

Paris, May 21. — Captain Charles Lindbergh sets his plane down at Le Bourget flying field tonight, he will be received by one of the most enthusiastically crowded of American air French ever assembled for a welcoming ceremony in France.

The committee of welcome of the Paris chapter of the National Aeronautic Association of the United States has been ready for three weeks to greet the first to fly from New York to Paris, and yesterday it sent invitations to some of the most distinguished American and French people in Paris.

Andreas Herick has declared his intention of being on hand, stating that everything else will be cast aside for the moment. Many other prominent French and American officials will be present.

French Government authorities have promised their fullest co-operation, and American and French organizations are busy with preparations. Members of the committee of welcome of the National Aeronautic Association said that if Lindbergh arrived the ceremonies at the field would be short, since the aviator would undoubtedly be exhausted and in need of immediate rest.

A corps of physicians will be on hand, among them Dr. Charles R. Boze, of the American Hospital in Paris. All arrangements for Lindbergh's quarters in Paris have been made, but the committee has not announced these.

Numerous other opinions are being prepared. The American Club of Paris is to honor Lindbergh at the Hotel Ambassador. The first official invitation, from a French organization was made yesterday afternoon, it was announced that Lindbergh had started his flight from the Aero-Club de France, inviting the American to a reception at its club rooms at 5 p.m. on Monday. The exact time of the American Club luncheon has not been announced.

Many Americans will want to attend the reception of the American Club, and it may be possible for them to do so, it was said yesterday. Those wishing to be present are asked to communicate with the secretary at rue des Invalides. Lindbergh, just before his start, was greeted by the American to a reception at its club rooms at 5 p.m. on Monday. The exact time of the American Club luncheon has not been announced.

Mr. C. R. Wood, of the National Aeronautic Association, is making arrangements for sending planes to meet Lindbergh in case he nears the shores of France. Many other preparations are being made by the committee of welcome. Mr. Wood visited Commandant Bouvier, director of the field at Le Bourget yesterday morning, and made arrangements as to lighting the field, police control of the crowds, etc.

The committee includes, besides Mr. Wood, Mr. Donald Harper, Dr. A. I. Hipwell and Col. William I. Westerville. Among those invited by special invitation by the committee to be present, are: Le Bourget tonight are Ambassadors; Mr. Alphonse Gaudin, American Consul-General; M. Bokanowski, Minister of Commerce; Mr. Sheldon Whitehouse, Counselor at American Embassy; General William Wright Harris, Military Attaché at American Embassy; Major B. E. Young, Air Attaché at American Embassy; Lt. D. D. Dujard, Assistant Naval Attaché; Mr. Perry Peixoto, President of the American Club in Paris; M. Gaston Menier, president of the Senate Air Committee; General Paul chief of French Air Service; General Girod, president of the Chamber of Deputies Air Committee; General Regault, Inspector-General of Aeronautics; Mr. E. H. Cotner, president of the American Chamber of Commerce; Captain Fourrier.

To commemorate the 60th anniversary of Lindbergh's solo flight across the Atlantic and successful landing in Paris, the articles on these pages have been excerpted from the archives of the Herald Tribune.

Ralph Barnes, a novice Herald reporter, was the first to interview Lindbergh after finding the pilot at the American Embassy in Paris. His article, "Lindbergh Tells of his flight," ran on May 22 (see next page). Barnes himself went on to become one of the best-loved reporters at the paper, and was killed when the plane in which he was covering an early stage of World War II was shot down over Greece.

The material on these simulated pages is compiled from several pages of the New York Herald's European Edition of May 21, 22 and 23, 1927.

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TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST
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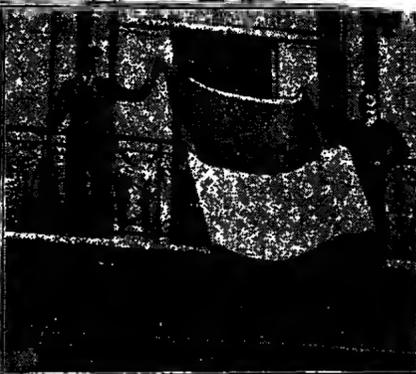
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LINDBERGH ARRIVES ON RECORD-BREAKING FLIGHT

Lindbergh Tells of His Flight; 'Not Really Sleepy,' He Says; Was Within Ten Feet of Sea

'The thing I can't get over is how short a time it took to cross the ocean.'
Lindbergh in his seat on the edge of the first bed he had seen for forty-eight hours, on the second floor of the United States Embassy last night and dreamed with reporters his amazing flight across the Atlantic.

THE HERO ACKNOWLEDGES CHEERS OF PARIS CROWDS



When Charles Lindbergh appeared on the balcony of the American Embassy before the thousands of demonstrative men and women in the streets yesterday afternoon, Ambassador Herrick brought out a large French flag, and he and the flier saluted it before the enthusiastic crowd.

U.S. Goes Wild at Flier's Victory

NEW YORK, Saturday.—When at 5.21 o'clock (New York time) word was received that Captain Lindbergh had arrived at Le Bourget airport the United States went wild. Throughout the country whistles and sirens announced the news.

LINDBERGH'S PLANE AT LE BOURGET



Britain Thrilled As Lindbergh Passes Over

LONDON.—England rejoiced tonight when the thumb of Charles Lindbergh's plane, flying low over Cornwall, gave notice that the American aviator successfully had crossed the Atlantic and was nearing his goal at Paris.

50,000 Roar Welcome at Field As Lone American Lands After Ocean Dash of 33hr. 30min

Captain Charles A. Lindbergh, probably the most daring aviator of all time, completed the greatest flight in air history last night at 10.22 o'clock, when he set his Ryan monoplane down on Le Bourget Field just thirty-three hours and thirty minutes after he roared off the ground at Roosevelt Field, outside of New York, 3,600 miles away.

Thousands Eager Plans. When the daring flier swung over the field out of a starry sky the thousands behind the iron-grated enclosure lost all semblance of control and crashed the barriers, trampling policemen, officials and spectators.

WILD REULAM AT FIELD. If 3,600 miles were announced in a red-dance to strike simultaneously all of the houses in this land the site and bottom they would raise would never equal the frenzied enthusiasm and the hysterical roar that swept across the field as Lindbergh brought his silver-gray plane to a perfect landing in the glare of the powerful flood lights which illuminated the aerodrome.

Every second pilot before his hop continued to point out why he could never make the flight. This was dying alone, a superhuman task of endurance to sit at the controls in one position for more than thirty-three hours. No man could stand it, they said.

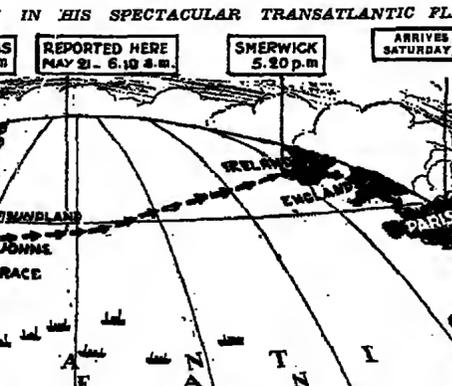
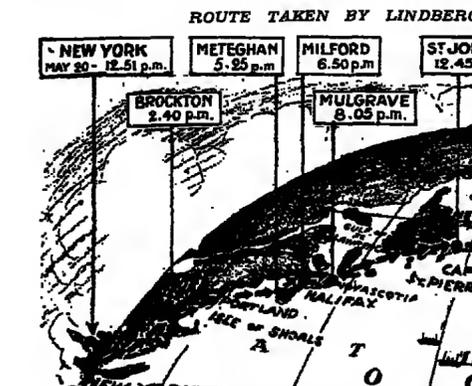
6,000-Mile Trip. Besides his phenomenal feat this plane has probably the greatest performance to its credit on record. Just ten days ago, on May 11, Lindbergh was in San Diego, Calif., 2,600 miles from New York. Last night he had just more than 3,200 miles behind him in fewer than two weeks without changing his motor.

Flood Lights Put On. As the sun sank a brilliant ball of fire behind the trees and buildings to the West, light began to flicker on the field, outlining the buildings and the dusting runways from the air. As dusk now shrouded the field, the flood lights flashed across the broad expanse occasionally and workmen stood by the powerful searchlights ready to jerk the flier out of the sky.

HUNDREDS OF TELEGRAMS ARRIVE FOR LINDBERGH. Employees of cable companies, carrying nearly 500 telegrams, most of which were messages of congratulations from America, saluted on the field to deliver them to the flier after he had landed. It was expected that before midnight this number would be swelled to several thousands.

Coolidge's Message Greet's Lindbergh

Among the "air-mails" messages of congratulations received by Captain Lindbergh on his arrival in Paris last night, were one from President Coolidge and one from Secretary of State Frank B. Kellogg.



ARRIVES SATURDAY, 10.22 P.M.



THE
LONGINES
STYLE

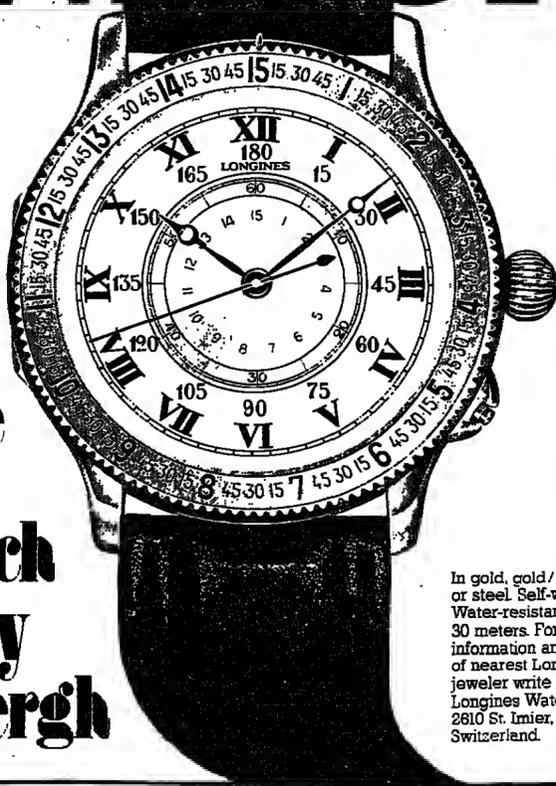


May 21, 1927 / Lindbergh lands at Le Bourget after a 33 hour 39 minute solo flight from New York

HISTORIC FLIGHT. HISTORIC WATCH.

A fascinating watch collection marks the 60th anniversary of Lindbergh's historic flight: faithful replicas of the Longines Hour Angle Watch, the navigator's timepiece designed by Col. Charles A. Lindbergh.

The
**Longines
Hour Angle Watch**
designed by
Charles A. Lindbergh



Deposited model

In gold, gold/steel, or steel. Self-winding. Water-resistant to 30 meters. For further information and name of nearest Longines jeweler write to Longines Watch Co., 2810 St. Imier, Switzerland.

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WALL STREET WATCH

Calming the Shareowners When Mutual Assets Plunge

By VARTANIG G. VARTAN New York Times Service

NEW YORK — When the net asset value per share of Fidelity Magellan Fund, the largest U.S. stock mutual fund, suddenly plunges 11.41 percent, as it did on Monday, a small army of shareowners wonders in alarm: What on earth is happening? Admittedly, the stock market was rather weak that day. But the decline of 13.86 points, the Dow Jones industrial average was merely six-tenths of 1 percent.

That was nothing compared with the drop in net asset value of \$6.71, to \$52.09, for each Magellan share. Some shareowners asked: Had Peter Lynch, the portfolio manager with the hottest hand in the mutual fund business over the past 10 years, taken a huge wrong turn in the market? Had the \$8.8 billion fund been forced to dump stocks at a loss to meet a tidal wave of redemptions?

Nothing of the sort, was the comforting response from Fidelity Investments, the giant Boston-based financial complex that counts Magellan as its flagship fund.

By far the greatest part of the price decline, a Fidelity spokesman explained, represented a cash distribution of \$6.21 a share to about one million shareowner accounts of Magellan, which was effective on Monday. This consisted of \$5.84 in capital gains and 37 cents in dividends. Many shareowners prefer to reinvest such distributions in their mutual funds.

In any event, a cash distribution automatically lowers the net asset value, on a per-share basis, of any fund. The flurry over the big drop in Magellan's net asset value points up the fact that, in the mutual fund tables carried by newspapers, there is nothing to differentiate a cash distribution from a decline that might result from the dynamics of the stock market. To rectify this situation, some mutual fund followers have suggested that distributions be designated by an explanatory symbol in the tabular material.

THEN, too, many funds do not pinpoint the precise date of when distributions are to be made. The prospectus of the Magellan Fund, for example, simply states that distributions are paid annually in May.

Last year was an exception in this respect. In May, the fund paid \$3.99 a share in capital gains and 46 cents in dividends. Then, in December, Magellan made an additional distribution of \$2.85 a share in capital gains so that shareowners could receive more favorable tax treatment before the new U.S. income tax law took effect in 1987.

"As an actual practice, many people prefer not to buy shares in a mutual fund shortly before the effective date of any distribution, because these payments are a taxable event for the shareowner," said Eric M. Kohren, who heads the Mutual Fund Investors Association in Needham, Massachusetts, an independent organization of shareholders in the 100-plus funds offered by Fidelity Investments.

Mr. Lynch, 43, took the helm of Magellan 10 years ago and charted the fund on a spectacular winning course. Between March 31, 1977, and March 31, 1987, his fund showed a total return — market gains plus reinvested dividends — of 1,962.33 percent, according to Lipper Analytical Services. Over that period, Standard & Poor's 500-stock index was ahead 380.35 percent.

In an interview Wednesday, Mr. Lynch said it was unreasonable for investors to assume that Magellan can continue to grow at such a phenomenal rate in the future. "It is partly a function of the present size of the fund," he said. "But an important consideration, too, is that the stock market now is more fairly priced than it was in the past. In the late 1970s, there were a lot of small growth companies that were overlooked and undervalued."

For a fund with assets of more than \$1 billion, he suggested that "a reasonable growth target might be to beat the general market by 5 or 6 percent a year."

Currency Rates

Table with columns for City, Bid, Ask, and other currency rates for various international locations.

Interest Rates

Table showing Eurocurrency Deposits and Key Money Rates for various terms and currencies.

Gold

Table listing Gold prices for various locations including London, New York, and other international markets.

EC Sees Slower Growth

Projects Rate Of 2.2% in '87

BRUSSELS — The European Community on Thursday predicted slower economic expansion this year in the 12-nation bloc and only a slight boost in the growth rate in 1988.

The EC's executive body said it expected growth of 2.2 percent in the EC's gross domestic product this year, down from 2.5 percent in 1987.

It predicted that the GDP would grow 2.3 percent in 1988, but that it would not be enough to create new jobs or cut unemployment.

GDP measures the total value of nations' goods and services, excluding income from foreign investments.

The 1987 forecast for the EC as a whole was reduced from a 2.8 forecast last fall.

The EC predicted that the unemployment rate would do no more than stabilize at the "unacceptably high level" of 11.8 percent this year and next after standing at 12 percent in 1986.

The European Commission predicted Thursday that the West German growth rate would drop to 1.5 percent this year from 2.5 percent last year before rising to 2 percent next year.

The commission said that British economic growth, which was at 2.4 percent last year, would hit 3.1 percent in 1987, one of the highest rates in the EC.

It said unemployment in Britain would fall to 11.3 percent this year from 12.1 percent in 1986, and to 10.8 percent next year.

The report forecast the following 1987 economic growth rates for the 12 EC nations, with the 1988 forecast in parentheses: Belgium, 1.2 percent (2.1 percent); West Germany, 1.5 (2); Italy, 3.2 (2.8); the Netherlands, 1.7 (1.1); Portugal, 3.4 (3); and Britain, 3.1 (2.6).

Denmark's economy is forecast to contract 0.2 percent this year and grow 0.5 percent in 1988.

(Reuters, AP)

France Eases Controls On Foreign Exchange

By Axel Krause International Herald Tribune PARIS — The Finance Ministry, reflecting the government's effort to make French industry more competitive internationally, announced Thursday the easing of foreign exchange controls, primarily for corporations.

The steps, which a U.S. banker described as "modest," will soon be officially published. They are:

• Corporations operating in France will be given complete freedom to manage their foreign exchange operations, including contracting and management of foreign debt. "Using options, swaps or whatever will no longer require justification," said an adviser to Finance Minister Edouard Balladur.

• Companies will be allowed to take what the ministry described as "a global approach" to foreign exchange management by allowing corporations to manage currency positions of the parent company and of subsidiaries simultaneously. Previously, the operations were handled separately.

• The monopoly of banks over the exchange of foreign bank notes and traveler's checks will end, and French residents will no longer have to obtain approval from the government to import and export gold ingots and coins.

"Our most important goal is not to make the franc an international currency," a ministry adviser said, "but rather to eliminate red tape and make the system more efficient."

Fiat Will Buy Nissan's Stake In Failed Factory Near Naples

By David Brown Special to the Herald Tribune ROME — Fiat SpA has agreed to buy Nissan Motor Co.'s 50 percent stake in a failed auto factory near Naples, the Italian automaker said Thursday.

Fiat did not disclose the purchase price for the plant owned by the joint venture Alfa Romeo e Nissan Antovioicoli SpA, or Arna, which folded a year ago.

The agreement, signed in Tokyo, marked the end of Nissan's attempts to expand in the highly controlled Italian auto market.

Nissan was reportedly rebuffed when it sought to renegotiate or take full control of the joint venture after its partner in Arna, Alfa Romeo, was acquired by Fiat late last year from the state holding company Finmeccanica SpA.

Direct Japanese auto exports to Italy are limited to between 2,000 and 3,000 vehicles a year under a postwar agreement between the two countries.

The Nissan-Alfa venture was set up in 1980 to introduce a version of Nissan's Cherry model for the Italian market. But the Arna was poorly received.

Only 40,000 units were built, compared with an annual target of 60,000. By the time the plant was closed, the company had lost 240 billion lire (\$187 million).

Under the new arrangement, Nissan and Istituto per la Ricostruzione Industriale, Finmeccanica's major shareholder, will absorb debts totaling 44 billion lire before Fiat's new Alfa Lancia unit takes full control.

Fiat will announce its plans for developing the plant within a month, a spokesman for the Turin-based automaker said.

As with all of Alfa's workers who were laid off, Fiat has guaranteed jobs for the venture's 500 employees.

Alfa Lancia reported earlier this month that it had reached agreement with unions that would involve cutting about 5,000 jobs.



John S. Reed, the chairman of Citicorp, and his family, left.

Citicorp's Hard-Liner Turns Tables

By Wiping Debt Slate Clean, Reed Unnerves His Rivals

By Robert A. Bennett New York Times Service NEW YORK — John S. Reed, Citicorp's 48-year-old chairman, has finally made his mark.

Until Tuesday, when he announced that Citicorp would add \$3 billion to its loan-loss reserves in an attempt to face up to its troubled Third World loans, he had operated quietly in the shadow of his predecessor and mentor, Walter B. Wriston.

But with this audacious move, which will result in a \$2.5 billion quarterly loss, the second biggest in U.S. corporate history, Mr. Reed has become a power in his own right.

Although Citicorp, with almost \$200 billion in assets, is far bigger than any other bank in the United States, Mr. Reed had been merely one among equals in the councils of bankers and government officials. His advice, especially on how to deal with the Third World debt crisis, was rejected more often than not.

But on Tuesday, Mr. Reed finally demonstrated that he is a man who cannot be ignored. He defied many of his colleagues at other banks and officials at the Treasury and the Federal Reserve and took the initiative.

Mr. Reed's move also made it dramatically clear that Citicorp is his institution, playing to his tune. The short-term cost will be great, creating Citicorp's first

loss since the Depression. But in taking the provision, Citicorp is wiping the slate clean and setting up the bank for the Reed era.

Mr. Wriston had believed that Third World loans would be repaid, and he kept Citicorp's reserves for future loan losses at a low level by industry standards. Mr. Reed was not nearly so sanguine, and he has been building

up Citicorp's reserves, hurting quarterly earnings. Last year, for example, the drain on profit amounted to about \$500 million.

By dramatically increasing reserves Tuesday, Mr. Reed in effect decided to take one big hit rather than drag out the pain over the next six years or so.

If all works the way he hopes, Citicorp will emerge as one of the strongest and most profitable banks in the nation. But the gamble could be costly for other banks that lack Citicorp's financial strength. Although it is too early to tell, the financial markets may now demand that other banks take similar steps, which could threaten the stability of financially weaker institutions.

Such concerns did not appear to daunt Mr. Reed. Despite the extraordinary loss, he was amazingly chipper, even jovial, at the news conference Tuesday in which he announced Citicorp's move. Asked how he had decided

on what amount should be added to the reserve, Mr. Reed jokingly placed his forefinger in his mouth and put it up to the wind.

Immediately after the news conference, he walked down a flight of stairs to attend the bank's First Annual Dinner to Award Technological Achievement.

Mr. Reed also showed little concern about how his action might affect other banks. While he did not have to name the banks that he had informed of his move, he did. With a sheepish grin, he said he had called his counterparts at BankAmerica Corp. and Manufacturers Hanover Corp.

Because of their large troubled loan portfolios and relatively weak financial structure, they are widely believed to be two of the big banks most vulnerable to runs if they are forced to add heavily to their loan-loss reserves. By saying that he had spoken with them, Mr. Reed only called attention to their weaker condition.

Other bankers, such as John F. McGilloch, the chairman of Manufacturers Hanover, have fought for a soft approach, including concessions on interest rates. In contrast, Mr. Reed has urged banks to take a harder line.

With the apparent backing of Treasury Secretary James A. Baker III, Mr. Reed said he had decided

to take the provision. Citicorp is wiping the slate clean and setting up the bank for the Reed era.

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Group to Buy Burlington for \$2.07 Billion

The Associated Press GREENSBORO, North Carolina — Burlington Industries Inc., moving to avoid a hostile takeover, said Thursday it had agreed to be acquired by an investor group in a \$2.07 billion leveraged buyout.

The group, called BI/MS Holdings Inc. was led by the New York investment banking firm Morgan Stanley & Co.

It said it would promptly launch a tender offer to pay \$76 for each of Burlington's 27.3 million common shares outstanding.

The offer tops a \$72-a-share tender offer from a New York investor, Asher B. Edelman, and Dominion Textile Inc., Canada's leading textile concern. Burlington is the largest U.S. textile maker.

Mr. Edelman's office said Thursday that the investor would decline the Burlington agreement.

Officials at Dominion Textile did not immediately return a telephone call requesting comment.

In trading Thursday on the New York Stock Exchange, Burlington shares were the third-most-active issue, closing at \$75.125, up \$2.875.

In a leveraged buyout, a company goes private after it is acquired by an investor group that finances the transaction with mostly borrowed money. The debt is then repaid with funds from the target company's cash flow or asset sales.

Burlington said that Bankers Trust Co. would lead a syndicate of banks to provide as much as \$1.85 billion in financing for the transaction, while Morgan Stanley would arrange additional financing.

An official of the Morgan Stanley group, who agreed to discuss the deal on the condition he not be identified, said, "There are probably going to be some asset sales, but it's not a buy-up type of thing. They're buying the company to operate it."

Burlington, with \$2.78 billion in sales for its fiscal year ended Sept. 27, 1986, produces a variety of textiles, fabrics and related goods for the apparel and home-furnishing markets, and for industrial uses.

Burlington said that after its proposed buyout, its senior executives would remain with the company, including the chairman and chief executive officer, Frank S. Greenberg.

"We believe that we have fulfilled our commitment to maximize value to our shareholders," Mr. Greenberg said in a statement.

If Burlington goes private, it would end a bitter battle between Burlington's management and the Edelman-Dominion partnership.

The Edelman-Dominion group, which already owns 13.4 percent of Burlington, triggered the takeover fight last month when it proposed having the company for \$60 a share.

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BUSINESS ROUNDUP

Boeing Wins 51 Orders for 737-500

SEATTLE — Four airlines have ordered 51 of Boeing Co.'s new 737-500 and taken options on 22 more in transactions with an estimated overall value of \$2.1 billion, the company said Thursday.

INTERNATIONAL EARNINGS

Japan Trading Firms Gain

TOKYO — Five major Japanese trading companies reported their unconsolidated profit Thursday for the year ended March 31, although sales slipped, largely because of the stronger yen.

Mitsubishi Corp. said that profit fell 7.6 percent to 21.50 billion yen (\$154 million at current exchange rates). Sales dropped 27.4 percent to 11,834 billion yen, largely because of lower prices for crude oil and liquefied natural gas.

Among those reporting higher profits, C. Itoh & Co. said earnings rose 19.4 percent to 9.04 billion yen, although sales dropped 7 percent to 14.25 billion yen because of the appreciating currency and lower crude oil prices.

Mitsui & Co. said its profit rose nearly 1 percent to 9.61 billion yen. It blamed a sharp decline in exports for the 21.2 percent slump in sales to 12.63 billion yen.

Sumitomo Corp.'s earnings rose 2.9 percent to 22.77 billion yen, but sales fell 9.2 percent to 12.92 billion yen, reflecting the higher yen and lower prices of oil and other primary products.

Marubeni Corp. said its profit rose 12.3 percent to 6.07 billion yen. Sales fell 7.5 percent to 12.87 billion yen because of the year's sharp appreciation. But earnings per share rose to 6.23 yen from 5.79 yen.

Nissho Iwai Corp. increased its profit 3.2 percent to 4.01 billion yen, although sales fell 17 percent to 7.32 billion yen. Earnings per share slipped to 6.53 yen from 6.65 yen.

Earnings Slump at Hitachi, Toshiba

TOKYO — Two of Japan's leading electronics companies reported sharp drops in unconsolidated earnings Thursday for the year ended March 31, also because of the stronger yen.

Hitachi Ltd. said that profit slipped 39 percent to 53.31 billion yen. Sales declined by 3 percent to 2.92 trillion yen, largely because of a sharp drop in exports. Net earnings per share fell to 18.92 yen from 31.40 yen.

Toshiba Corp.'s profit plunged 56.2 percent to 23.70 billion yen, largely on lower export earnings caused by the currency's strength. Sales were 0.6 percent lower at 2.50 trillion yen. Toshiba suffered foreign exchange losses of 120 billion yen because of the year's steep appreciation.

Huhtamaeki Becomes a Drug Name

Finnish Confectioner Gobbles Pharmaceutical Units

By Juris Kaza
Special to the Herald Tribune
HELSINKI — Consider, for a moment, some of the blue-chip names in pharmaceuticals: Squibb, Bayer, Upjohn, Hoffmann-La Roche, Huhtamaeki.

Wait a minute. Huhtamaeki? Well, maybe it's not yet big enough to roll off the tongue, but the Finnish company, a little known as it is here to pronounce, is hoping to follow its expansion into the international candy business by exploiting the first pharmaceutical developed wholly in Finland.

In the last four years Huhtamaeki (pronounced Hoot-a-may-ke) has busied itself creating Leaf Inc., one of the top 10 candy makers in the United States. But now development of Normonsang, a treatment for acute hepatic porphyria, "is tantamount to graduating among the real pharmaceutical-producing countries," said Huhtamaeki's board chairman, Asko Tarkka.

The jump from candy to pharmaceuticals is a sign that despite efforts in recent years to narrow its range of activities, Huhtamaeki is still very much a diverse conglomerate. The group's other businesses range from making Finnish berry liquors and disposable cups to advertising and international trading in frozen seafood.

"We were overdiversified, and we have slowly and carefully dropped out of the businesses we had outside the area of consumer goods," Mr. Tarkka said. But he adds, "The culture of this company is to be in several businesses."

Mr. Tarkka sees pharmaceuticals as another of the specialized consumer products that Huhtamaeki has been selling for over 40 years.

As a treatment for a relatively rare disease, Normonsang should find market niches in many countries, and approval is being sought from health authorities in several markets, Mr. Tarkka said. The drug was approved for use in Finland in late 1985.

Hepatic porphyria is a hereditary disease resulting from the overproduction of porphyrins, a blood constituent. Symptoms include abdominal pain, paralysis, and psychiatric disorders.

The disease strikes about one in 100,000 people of Scandinavian, Anglo-Saxon, or German descent. Porphyria is believed to have caused the "madness" of King George III of England.

Even if few people need this specific drug, the company said, the process of developing the treatment should have widespread applications for other diseases. In nine years of development from 1976, the company spent about 35 million markkaa (\$8.07 million at current exchange rates) on research and development, or about 60 percent of the company's full budget for that area in 1985.

Medica Group Ltd., the developer of Normonsang, was acquired by Huhtamaeki in 1985. Its operations have been merged with Huhtamaeki's Leiras pharmaceutical division, which was launched just after World War II.

But foreign analysts are a little skeptical about Huhtamaeki's prospects as an international pharmaceutical maker.

Gerald Nordberg of Reinheimer, Nordberg in New York, a securities brokerage that closely follows Nordic markets, said, "My own feeling is that Leiras is not strong enough to stand on its own."

Analysts view the confectionary business as the strongest and biggest part of Huhtamaeki and

Renault Board Backs Sale Of AMC Stake to Chrysler

PARIS — The board of Renault SA has approved the sale of its 46.1 percent stake in American Motors Corp. to Chrysler Corp., the French automaker said Thursday.

The state-owned auto group said it would sign a draft agreement in the next few days, but noted that the accord must also be approved by French and U.S. regulatory authorities and AMC and Chrysler shareholders. Renault said it would retain control of AMC until August, when the merger is to take place.

AMC's board announced Wednesday it had accepted Chrysler's bid after receiving a sweetened offer of \$4.50 a share, which raised the value of the buyout proposal to about \$830 million.

As part of the merger, Chrysler is to buy Renault's stake in AMC for \$200 million in notes carrying 9.75 percent interest rate. It will interest in AMC's finance subsidiary for \$35 million and relieve Renault of potential commitments to AMC valued at 760 million francs (\$128.3 million). In addition, a contingency payment based on future AMC sales could range up to \$350 million.

BMW Revenue Rose 11% In 4 1/2 Months to May 15

MUNICH — Bayerische Motoren Werke AG, the West German car maker, reported Thursday that parent company revenue rose to 6 billion Deutsche marks (\$3.38 billion) in the four and a half months to May 15, an 11-percent gain from a year earlier.

The managing board chairman, Eberhard von Kuenheim, said that production rose 5 percent from a year earlier to 180,000 cars, and that sales were up 4 to 4.5 percent, also to 180,000 cars. The company said the figures reflected a trend toward sales of more expensive cars.

He said he expected similar growth rates throughout this year. He declined to comment on profit so far this year.

BMW said that its market share in West Germany was 5.5 percent so far this year, unchanged from 1986.

Mr. von Kuenheim also said he expected BMW's exports to match last year's record levels, although export earnings could be reduced by the lower dollar.

In a healthy sign for the company, Mr. Kuenheim said that parent

BUSINESS PEOPLE

CSX Assigns Hintz to Put Sea-Land on Track

By Arthur Higbee
International Herald Tribune

CSX Corp. has assigned Robert L. Hintz, an executive vice president and troubleshooter, to put its new acquisition Sea-Land Corp. on a stronger footing and to integrate its container shipping business with its rail, barge and truck divisions.

"The fact that I don't know anything about it doesn't bother me at all," Mr. Hintz said. He is used to it. In similar cases in the past, he has studied up on a business he has taken over, thrown himself into its day-to-day management and then selected the managers he wanted to run it.

Sea-Land operates a fleet of more than 100,000 containers serving 63 countries. The company was spun off in 1984 by R.J. Reynolds Industries, which subsequently merged with Nabisco Brands to become RJR Nabisco Inc.

Sea-Land was acquired by CSX, a conglomerate based in Richmond, Virginia, earlier this year after a takeover fight with Harold C. Simmons, a Texas financier. Sea-Land lost \$59.7 million last year in an industry plagued by overcapacity, but the company has since returned to profitability.

Mr. Hintz, 56, joined CSX in 1963 from the Atlanta insurance unit of Sears, Roebuck & Co. He

To Our Readers

Please send information about management changes to: Business People, International Herald Tribune, 181 St. Charles de Gaulle, 92200 Neuilly Cedex, France. Telex 612-718, Fax 4637-9370.

became executive vice president in 1984. In 1985 he added the post of chief of CSX's energy company, Texas Gas Resources Corp., and in 1986 also took on the leadership of Rockresorts Inc., CSX's luxury resort division.

The Africa Development Bank has appointed Mary Okelo, who had been the Women's World Banking representative for Africa, as special adviser to the development bank's president, Babacar N'Diaye, 50, of Senegal. Ivory Coast.

Mrs. Okelo, a 40-year-old Kenyan, became the first woman manager at Barclays Bank of Kenya 10 years ago. She was a founder of the Kenyan affiliate of Women's World Banking, which was established in 1979 to help women gain access to credit through loan guarantors, management training and

local organizations. She will remain an adviser and trustee of WWB, which is based in New York.

Dow Chemical Co. of Midland, Michigan, has promoted Frank P. Popoff to president and chief operating officer. Mr. Popoff, 51, had been executive vice president in charge of Dow's international business. The Dow board also said it intended to give Mr. Popoff the additional post of chief executive on Dec. 1. Paul F. Orefice, 59, who had been chairman, president and chief executive, will retain the chairmanship.

Chase Manhattan Corp. of New York has named Hortensia E. Sampetro, a vice president of its bank-owned subsidiary, as master trustee of its Global Securities Information and Pension Trust Group, which has more than 150 corporate clients with pension assets exceeding \$60 billion. Ms. Sampetro, 37, had been vice chairman and business executive for Chase Bank International.

Osterreichische Landesbank of Vienna has named Friedrich Heigl to head its U.S. operations, based in New York, with the title of chief executive officer for North America and senior general manager. Mr. Heigl, a 39-year-old Austrian, had been general manager of the New York office of Hessische Landesbank of Frankfurt. He started his career with Citibank in Frankfurt.

REED: Citicorp's Hard-Liner Unnerves His 'Soft' Rivals

(Continued from first finance page)

Baker 3d, the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and other leading commercial bankers. Mr. McGillicuddy prevailed in recent negotiations, particularly those concerning Philippine and Chilean debt. Mr. Reed was accused of being a troublemaker who made the talks all the more difficult.

Citicorp eventually knuckled under. But as a result of his latest action, Mr. Reed may have the last word. He said that the \$3 billion in reserves primarily reflected concerns about Third World debt, indicating that he thought there was a good chance that a substantial amount of the loans would not be repaid in full.

At his news conference, Mr. Reed stressed that the move was Citicorp's decision alone. "We do not believe everybody needs to do this," he said.

This is not the first time that Mr. Reed has displayed a seemingly insensitive nature.

In 1985, when he announced a reshuffling of senior management, a reporter asked about the fate of Richard M. Kovacevich, a close associate who had turned the New York branch system from a losing operation into a big moneymaker.

Mr. Reed calmly responded that the bank would like to find a place for Mr. Kovacevich, but that for the moment he was "scrutinizing around for a job" within the bank. Mr. Kovacevich is now vice chairman and head apparent at Norwest Bancorp. in Minneapolis.

Mr. Reed gained a reputation for being abrasive and insensitive early in his career as a result of the methods he used in solving the bank's serious back-office problems. He became known as "The Brat" for cutting the payroll, setting broad new guidelines without explanation and dealing abruptly with subordinates.

He worked longer and longer

hours, spending little time at his Greenwich, Connecticut, home with his wife, the former Sally Foreman, and his four children, who now range in age from 13 to 21.

The routine became emotionally stressful for the family. So Mr. Reed changed his hours, making a point of getting home by 6 P.M., even if it meant going to the office at 4:30 A.M. And at least until he became chairman in June 1984, Mr.

Corps of Engineers and then spent a year as a systems analyst at Goodyear Tire & Rubber Co. Unlike Mr. Wriston, who enjoyed the limelight, Mr. Reed seems to have little desire for publicity. When he speaks to the news media, it is usually for a specific Citicorp purpose. And even then, reporters often are required to operate under unusual restrictions, such as not quoting Mr. Reed directly. This attitude has become widespread throughout the organization.

Following his successful restructuring of Citicorp's back office, Mr. Reed was asked by Mr. Wriston to develop the bank's consumer business.

The effort was expensive. And for many years the so-called Individual Bank, one of Citicorp's major units, posted big losses that dragged down Citicorp's earnings. The company's profits then were largely generated by Institutional Bank, the Citicorp unit that deals with governments and corporations, and a large percentage of those profits come from the bank's international operations, particularly in Brazil and other Latin American countries.

Despite bitter resentment from officers in the Institutional Bank, whose bonuses were being cut as a result of the Individual Bank's problems, Mr. Wriston stood behind Mr. Reed.

Then the tables turned. In the early 1980's, the international debt crisis arose and the once highly profitable Institutional Bank fell on hard times. Meanwhile, the Individual Bank became a key profit center.



Asko Tarkka, chairman of Huhtamaeki.

simplifying distribution and billing. "Out of some dozen local companies that we bought, we dropped more than half of their product assortment and picked up products that sell U.S.-wide," Mr. Tarkka said.

Some of the best known U.S. brands sold by Leaf include Good & Plenty and the Zagnut and Clark bars.

Leaf has turned a profit from the outset, Mr. Tarkka said. Its pretax earnings nearly doubled to \$13 million in 1986 from \$7 million in 1985, and the company expects further improvement.

Despite Huhtamaeki's expansion plans, analysts in Finland and abroad say there is a shortage of liquidity in the shares that can be held by foreign portfolio investors.

Huhtamaeki officials and outside analysts say that the shortage of shares is unlikely to be relieved soon, even though Finland is raising to 40 percent from 20 percent the portion of a com-

pany investments would be roughly the same as in 1986, when it totaled 1.74 billion DM.

BMW previously reported parent company earnings of 337.5 million DM for 1986, up 13 percent from about 300 million DM the previous year. Parent company earnings per share were 39 DM (\$22), about the same as in 1985, because of an increase in the number of shares outstanding.

The company did not provide earnings per share for the world group. Mr. von Kuenheim said they were much higher than for the parent company, but below 1985 levels.

Last year, world group revenue fell 3.1 percent to 17.51 billion DM because of the lower dollar, while parent company sales rose 5.2 percent to 14.99 billion DM.

BMW's domestic sales rose 3.4 percent in 1986 to 5.15 billion DM. Foreign sales rose 6.3 percent to 9.84 billion DM. The dividend was held at 12.5 marks a share.

Volker Doppelkopf, a managing board member and the company's finance chief, said that BMW's pretax profit was 1.04 billion DM, topping 1.03 billion DM in 1985.

INTERNATIONAL REAL ESTATE MARKETPLACE

Real estate listings categorized by region: PARIS AREA FURNISHED, PARIS AREA UNFURNISHED, NEW YORK CITY, NEW YORK CITY TOWNHOUSE, NEW YORK CITY HOTTEST, LUXURY METROVIA, AMERICAN SURGEON, SWAP BAHAMAS APARTMENT, REAL ESTATE WANTED/EXCHANGE, SPAIN, IRELAND - AUGUST, MICHIGAN CT USA WATERFRONT, USA, AMERICAN PROFESSOR, AMERICAN PROFESSOR, SWAP BAHAMAS APARTMENT.

Chemical Bank Home Loans. Special Terms for UK Mortgages. *100% mortgages for expatriates. **highly competitive rates. Phone Barne Lewis-Harwell on 01-380 5019/5214.

Avant d'engager l'avenir de votre entreprise... Consultez BOUYGUES IMMOBILIER (1) 48 25 44 77.

Security Pacific International Leasing (Europe), Inc. 7% DM 60,000,000 - Bonds of 1984/1988 - Private Placement - Change of Name. Security Pacific EuroFinance, Inc. The Bonds of this issue will be valid and not be changed. Frankfurt/Main, May 1987. by order COMMERZBANK.

KNOEDLER-MODARCO S.A. 1986 DIVIDEND. The Annual ordinary meeting of stockholders of Knoedler-Modarco S.A. held on May 12, 1987 in New York, New York, has decided to pay a dividend of U.S. \$7. - per common share of U.S. \$100. - par value on 1986 profits. The dividend is payable at the Banque Paribas (Suisse) S.A., 2 Place de Hollande, 1204 Geneva (and its branches in Basel, Lugano and Zurich) as from May 18, 1987 against remittance of the coupon No. 14.

Thursdays AMEX Closing

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

For Associated Press

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
120	110	IBM	4.00	6.5	240	230	235	+5
110	100	AT&T	3.00	7.5	220	210	215	+5
100	90	GE	2.00	8.5	210	200	205	+5
90	80	Westinghouse	1.50	9.5	200	190	195	+5
80	70	General Electric	1.00	10.5	190	180	185	+5
70	60	Rockwell	0.50	11.5	180	170	175	+5
60	50	Boeing	0.25	12.5	170	160	165	+5
50	40	McDonnell Douglas	0.125	13.5	160	150	155	+5
40	30	Lockheed	0.0625	14.5	150	140	145	+5
30	20	Northrop	0.03125	15.5	140	130	135	+5
20	10	Raytheon	0.015625	16.5	130	120	125	+5
10	5	Grumman	0.0078125	17.5	120	110	115	+5
5	0	Boeing	0.00390625	18.5	110	100	105	+5

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	Yld. PE	52 Week High	Low	Close	Change
120	110	IBM	4.00	6.5	240	230	235	+5
110	100	AT&T	3.00	7.5	220	210	215	+5
100	90	GE	2.00	8.5	210	200	205	+5
90	80	Westinghouse	1.50	9.5	200	190	195	+5
80	70	General Electric	1.00	10.5	190	180	185	+5
70	60	Rockwell	0.50	11.5	180	170	175	+5
60	50	Boeing	0.25	12.5	170	160	165	+5
50	40	McDonnell Douglas	0.125	13.5	160	150	155	+5
40	30	Lockheed	0.0625	14.5	150	140	145	+5
30	20	Northrop	0.03125	15.5	140	130	135	+5
20	10	Raytheon	0.015625	16.5	130	120	125	+5
10	5	Grumman	0.0078125	17.5	120	110	115	+5
5	0	Boeing	0.00390625	18.5	110	100	105	+5

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110	100	AT&T	3.00	7.5	220	210	215	+5
100	90	GE	2.00	8.5	210	200	205	+5
90	80	Westinghouse	1.50	9.5	200	190	195	+5
80	70	General Electric	1.00	10.5	190	180	185	+5
70	60	Rockwell	0.50	11.5	180	170	175	+5
60	50	Boeing	0.25	12.5	170	160	165	+5
50	40	McDonnell Douglas	0.125	13.5	160	150	155	+5
40	30	Lockheed	0.0625	14.5	150	140	145	+5
30	20	Northrop	0.03125	15.5	140	130	135	+5
20	10	Raytheon	0.015625	16.5	130	120	125	+5
10	5	Grumman	0.0078125	17.5	120	110	115	+5
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100	90	GE	2.00	8.5	210	200	205	+5
90	80	Westinghouse	1.50	9.5	200	190	195	+5
80	70	General Electric	1.00	10.5	190	180	185	+5
70	60	Rockwell	0.50	11.5	180	170	175	+5
60	50	Boeing	0.25	12.5	170	160	165	+5
50	40	McDonnell Douglas	0.125	13.5	160	150	155	+5
40	30	Lockheed	0.0625	14.5	150	140	145	+5
30	20	Northrop	0.03125	15.5	140	130	135	+5
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100	90	GE	2.00	8.5	210	200	205	+5
90	80	Westinghouse	1.50	9.5	200	190	195	+5
80	70	General Electric	1.00	10.5	190	180	185	+5
70	60	Rockwell	0.50	11.5	180	170	175	+5
60	50	Boeing	0.25	12.5	170	160	165	+5
50	40	McDonnell Douglas	0.125	13.5	160	150	155	+5
40	30	Lockheed	0.0625	14.5	150	140	145	+5
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20	10	Raytheon	0.015625	16.5	130	120	125	+5
10	5	Grumman	0.0078125	17.5	120	110	115	+5
5	0	Boeing	0.00390625	18.5	110	100	105	+5

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS (Quotations Supplied by Funds Listed) 21st May 1987

Fund Name	Net Asset Value	Change
ALM Management	1.25	+0.02
ALM Financial Corp.	1.15	+0.01
ALM Growth Fund	1.30	+0.03
ALM Income Fund	1.10	+0.01
ALM International	1.20	+0.02
ALM Multi-Asset	1.18	+0.01
ALM Real Estate	1.12	+0.01
ALM Small Cap	1.08	+0.01
ALM Tech	1.15	+0.02
ALM Value	1.10	+0.01
ALM World	1.15	+0.02
ALM Yield	1.05	+0.01
ALM Zero	1.00	+0.01
ALM Bond	1.02	+0.01
ALM Div	1.01	+0.01
ALM Energy	1.05	+0.01
ALM Health	1.03	+0.01
ALM Media	1.04	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.06	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.07	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.08	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.09	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.10	+0.01
ALM Services	1.11	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.12	+0.01
ALM Food	1.13	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.14	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.15	+0.01
ALM Media	1.16	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.17	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.18	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.19	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.20	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.21	+0.01
ALM Services	1.22	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.23	+0.01
ALM Food	1.24	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.25	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.26	+0.01
ALM Media	1.27	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.28	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.29	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.30	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.31	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.32	+0.01
ALM Services	1.33	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.34	+0.01
ALM Food	1.35	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.36	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.37	+0.01
ALM Media	1.38	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.39	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.40	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.41	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.42	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.43	+0.01
ALM Services	1.44	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.45	+0.01
ALM Food	1.46	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.47	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.48	+0.01
ALM Media	1.49	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.50	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.51	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.52	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.53	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.54	+0.01
ALM Services	1.55	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.56	+0.01
ALM Food	1.57	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.58	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.59	+0.01
ALM Media	1.60	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.61	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.62	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.63	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.64	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.65	+0.01
ALM Services	1.66	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.67	+0.01
ALM Food	1.68	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.69	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.70	+0.01
ALM Media	1.71	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.72	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.73	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.74	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.75	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.76	+0.01
ALM Services	1.77	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.78	+0.01
ALM Food	1.79	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.80	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.81	+0.01
ALM Media	1.82	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.83	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.84	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.85	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.86	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.87	+0.01
ALM Services	1.88	+0.01
ALM Retail	1.89	+0.01
ALM Food	1.90	+0.01
ALM Beverage	1.91	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	1.92	+0.01
ALM Media	1.93	+0.01
ALM Telecom	1.94	+0.01
ALM Utilities	1.95	+0.01
ALM Chemical	1.96	+0.01
ALM Industrial	1.97	+0.01
ALM Consumer	1.98	+0.01
ALM Services	1.99	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.00	+0.01
ALM Food	2.01	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.02	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.03	+0.01
ALM Media	2.04	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.05	+0.01
ALM Utilities	2.06	+0.01
ALM Chemical	2.07	+0.01
ALM Industrial	2.08	+0.01
ALM Consumer	2.09	+0.01
ALM Services	2.10	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.11	+0.01
ALM Food	2.12	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.13	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.14	+0.01
ALM Media	2.15	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.16	+0.01
ALM Utilities	2.17	+0.01
ALM Chemical	2.18	+0.01
ALM Industrial	2.19	+0.01
ALM Consumer	2.20	+0.01
ALM Services	2.21	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.22	+0.01
ALM Food	2.23	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.24	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.25	+0.01
ALM Media	2.26	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.27	+0.01
ALM Utilities	2.28	+0.01
ALM Chemical	2.29	+0.01
ALM Industrial	2.30	+0.01
ALM Consumer	2.31	+0.01
ALM Services	2.32	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.33	+0.01
ALM Food	2.34	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.35	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.36	+0.01
ALM Media	2.37	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.38	+0.01
ALM Utilities	2.39	+0.01
ALM Chemical	2.40	+0.01
ALM Industrial	2.41	+0.01
ALM Consumer	2.42	+0.01
ALM Services	2.43	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.44	+0.01
ALM Food	2.45	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.46	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.47	+0.01
ALM Media	2.48	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.49	+0.01
ALM Utilities	2.50	+0.01
ALM Chemical	2.51	+0.01
ALM Industrial	2.52	+0.01
ALM Consumer	2.53	+0.01
ALM Services	2.54	+0.01
ALM Retail	2.55	+0.01
ALM Food	2.56	+0.01
ALM Beverage	2.57	+0.01
ALM Entertainment	2.58	+0.01
ALM Media	2.59	+0.01
ALM Telecom	2.60	+

CURRENCY MARKETS

Dollar Up on Discount Rate Rumor

NEW YORK — The dollar closed slightly firmer Thursday in New York as predictions of further falls were countered by rumors of an imminent rise in the 5.5 percent U.S. discount rate, dealers said.

A similar pattern had emerged in Europe, where market participants refrained from active trading ahead of Friday's release of the revised U.S. figure on the first-quarter gross national product.

Daniel Holland, vice president at Discount Corp. of New York, said that the dollar drifted down from the day's highs when the Federal Reserve Board supplied liquidity to the banking system, a move that tends to push interest rates lower.

In New York, the dollar still closed higher, at 1.7765 DM from 1.7750 Wednesday. It also rose from 140.65 yen from 139.75, to 1.4570 Swiss francs from 1.4560 and to 5.9425 French francs from 5.9395.

The British pound also eased against the dollar, to \$1.6800 from \$1.6810.

Dealers said that the revised U.S. figure for first-quarter GNP

London Dollar Rates

Table with columns: Currency, Rate, and Change. Includes Deutsche mark, Swiss franc, Japanese yen, and French franc.

The U.S. Commerce Department originally reported the GNP growth figure at 4.3 percent, the strongest gain in nearly three years. But the rise, reflected a surge in business inventories rather than strength in the economy.

In London, the dollar closed at 1.7775 DM, up from 1.7740 DM on Wednesday, and at 140.50 yen, up from 139.60 yen. It rose to 1.4595 Swiss francs from 1.4550 and to 5.9455 French francs from 5.9295.

The dollar also rose against the British pound, which fell to \$1.6795 from \$1.6835.

Sterling finished little changed, despite an opinion poll suggesting that the ruling Conservative Party's lead over the opposition Labor Party had narrowed to 3 percentage points as the June 11 election approaches.

Earlier in Europe, the dollar was fixed higher at 1.7777 DM in Frankfurt, up from 1.7697 Thursday, and in Paris at 5.9485 French francs, up from 5.9220.

In Zurich, the dollar closed at 1.4595 Swiss francs, up from 1.4485.

Gold and Silver Slip as Investors Sell for Profits

LONDON — Gold and silver prices slipped Thursday on Wednesday's closing levels as an increasing number of investors took a calmer look at Citicorp's decision to set aside \$3 billion against doubtful loans to developing countries.

Gold ended the day \$625 lower at \$469.25 an ounce, \$13.25 off its 4 1/2-year high of \$482.50 reached here Wednesday.

Dealers said precious metals prices also eased on speculation of higher U.S. interest rates, which could strengthen the dollar as an investment currency and make speculative buying of bullion more expensive.

Silver closed at \$8.875 an ounce, down from \$9.155.

As Controls Widen, Bond Dealers See a Fight for Survival

By Carl Gewirtz International Herald Tribune OSLO — The mood at this year's gathering of the Association of International Bond Dealers, which opened here Thursday, is noticeably less carefree than in the past.

Profits are sagging and profound changes in the market environment are under way. The unprecedented growth of the 1980s has faded, setting the stage for what many expect will be a major test of survival for the association's 861 members, the professionals who constitute the international capital market.

The market is also beginning to lose its unregulated offshore status, gradually falling under the supervisory and regulatory control of national banking authorities.

The immediate threat of regulation comes from Britain, which has reshaped its domestic financial landscape and intends to apply its new rules to everyone doing business there.

As London is the capital of the Euro market, the regulatory changes will increase the cost of doing business by setting more stringent standards on the capital backing of securities firms. Regulators will also change the way business is conducted by requiring more transparency of pricing.

Some bankers say that these rules, as well as proposals from the European Commission in Brussels for prospectuses to be issued before new issues are marketed, may drive the capital market to some other, less regulated center.

At a panel discussion on the first day of the annual two-day conference, Andrew Large, chief executive of Swiss Bank Corp. International of London, told delegates that regulation was inevitable.

The international capital market has become the "victim of its own success," too large to continue to escape supervision, he said.

wanted to make itself a special case," exempt from regulation, he said, "but politicians in democratic countries are simply not going to stand by and enable a group of people who cherish the idea of doing things without being controlled to do so."

Further, he warned, "what occurs in London will follow in other places."

With costs of operations rising and the likelihood that the four-year bull market in bonds is entering a bearish phase, "the industry faces difficult times," he said.

If there is not much that bankers can do to stop the move to regulation, there is great resistance to more transparency in pricing.

The major participants have rejected a move within the bond dealers' association to develop an electronic trading system in which market-makers would post the prices at which they are committed to buy and sell Eurobonds.

The issue is expected to dis-

cussed at a general meeting Friday. On Thursday, Charles McVeigh Jr., chairman of Salomon Brothers International, outlined the opposition of the major trading houses.

"Firms that commit capital to the secondary market, and large resources in human terms," cannot "boil all that down to a two-way price and have the rest of the community trade around it," he said.

The major market-makers argue that such a procedure would wipe out trading profits and drive market-makers out of the business, ultimately drying up liquidity in the secondary market to the disadvantage of all market participants.

The keynote speaker on Thursday, Yusuke Kashiwagi, chairman of the Bank of Tokyo, called for Japanese authorities to loosen restrictions, such as withholding tax on interest, turnover tax on securities trading, and new issue registration requirements, so that more international business can be initiated within Japan.

M-1 Rose \$1.6 Billion In Week Ended May 11

NEW YORK — M-1, the narrow measure of the U.S. money supply, rose \$1.6 billion to a seasonally adjusted \$750.6 billion in the week ended May 11, the Federal Reserve said Thursday.

The previous week's M-1 level was revised to \$749 billion from \$748.8 billion, while the four-week moving average rose to \$753.6 billion from \$751.5 billion. M-1 includes cash in circulation, checking accounts and traveler's checks.

Taiwan, Pressured on High Reserves, Will Unleash Outflow

TAIPEI — In a move to reduce its foreign exchange reserves and ease trade frictions with Washington, Taiwan said Wednesday that it planned to suspend all controls on the outflow of capital, which have existed since the establishment of the Nationalist government in 1949.

The government said in a statement that the cabinet approved a proposal from the Finance Ministry and the central bank designed to cut record foreign exchange reserves of \$57 billion, the world's third-largest after Japan's and West Germany's.

Chen See-ming, head of the Finance Ministry's news department, said at a news conference that the proposal would go before the National Assembly in late June.

The government statement said that recently introduced controls on the inflow of capital would remain in place.

Brazil Seeking 90 Days To Pay Short-Term Debt

BRASILIA — Brazil has told its foreign bank creditors it needs a 90-day extension on repaying \$14.5 billion of short-term debt due this month, the central bank said Thursday.

Originally due March 31 but extended through May, the loans comprise \$10 billion in interbank deposits and \$4.5 billion in trade financing.

Bankers here said they had expected the move as Brazil, with \$11 billion in foreign debt, did not have the resources to repay. They said the request was probably aimed at giving the country's new economic planners time to boost its trade surplus and cut inflation.

In February, Brazil suspended interest payments on \$68 billion in medium- and long-term debt owed to foreign banks, saying it needed to preserve its foreign exchange reserves, then standing at \$3.9 billion.

Citicorp Move Will Complicate Debt Talks

MEXICO CITY — Citicorp's decision to add \$3 billion to its reserves as protection against weak loans is certain to complicate the process of obtaining the new money that Latin American debtors will soon require, according to government officials, bankers and diplomats across the region.

"This definitely does send a message to high-level countries in the Third World that the next time around the negotiations are going to be even tougher," a diplomat who specializes in economic affairs said Wednesday. "Given the difficulty of the last round, that is really saying something."

The potential consequences of the Citicorp action were seen as most serious for Brazil and Mexico, the two largest debtors in Latin America and the two countries in the region where Citicorp's exposure is greatest.

Of the bank's Third World loan portfolio of \$14.7 billion, \$4.6 billion is in Brazil and \$2.8 billion in Mexico, making Citicorp the largest bank lender in both countries.

The Citicorp announcement stirred no one country. But the initial reaction in Brazil, whose \$108 billion foreign debt is the largest in the Third World, focused on the measure was aimed in large part at the government of President José Sarney, already crippled by

NEWS ANALYSIS

hyperinflation, political squabbling and its decision in February to suspend interest payments.

That move was seen as increasing Brazil's leverage in renegotiating its loans at favorable interest rates. But Citicorp's action in effect shows that it already regards at least some of these loans as a lost cause, and increases the bank's bargaining power.

In a statement issued Tuesday night in Brasilia after a meeting with a Citicorp representative, Finance Minister Luiz Carlos Bresser Pereira said the bank's action "in no way alters Brazil's policy in relation to the foreign debt" and would "not affect Brazil's relationship with Citibank."

The Mexican government had no immediate official comment on the

NEWS ANALYSIS

action. Mexico, whose foreign debt is \$100 billion, signed a new agreement in March for a \$7.7 billion loan, which Mexican officials said this week would be held in reserve for several months so as not to overheat the nation's economy.

There were some predictions that Mexico might benefit from the Citicorp action in the short run, especially if the value of Mexican loans in the secondary paper market, now about 55 to 60 cents on the dollar, were to fall further.

"If the banks dump debt at a discount," a foreign banker said, "Mexico could tap some of the \$11 billion in its reserves and accelerate the purchase of its own paper."

Other Third World debtors have fewer options, several analysts said. "This is going to hurt the mid-size players, like Colombia, that have been acting responsibly," one foreign banker said. Referring to the nations that are sometimes characterized as "less developed countries," he added: "This action taints the whole LDC portfolio of banks and works against those who still had a real chance of getting money on a voluntary basis."

Thursday's OTC Prices. NASDAQ prices of 4 p.m. New York time. Via The Associated Press.

Table of OTC prices for various stocks including AOC, ASK, AST, etc.

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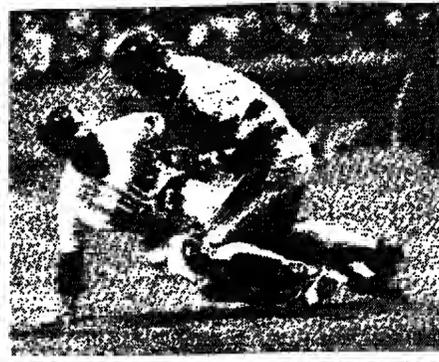
SPORTS

The Sun Also Rises, Again, in Milwaukee

By Ira Berkow
New York Times Service
MILWAUKEE — The spectators were standing, clapping with hope and anticipation Wednesday at County Stadium as the pitcher got two strikes on the batter, possibly the last batter of the game.



Brett Butler of the Indians appeared to score from first base on a single in the third inning, since the Twins' catcher, Tim Laidner, juggled the ball as Butler slid home. So Butler was upset, bottom right, when the umpire called him out.



Mark McGwire hit his ninth homer in his last 11 games as New York starter Charles Hudson lost for the first time in seven decisions.

BASEBALL ROUNDUP

more strike and the Milwaukee Brewers, oh boy, could win. This wasn't the World Series, but it wasn't small potatoes, either. Not to this team, not to its fans. The Brewers were riding a 12-game losing streak. And this team that had won 13 straight to start the season, tying the major league record.

Manager Tom Trebelhorn later put down a ham sandwich in his office to answer questions from reporters who had come from near and far for this moment. "Yes," he said, "one in a row is very exciting."

Mark McGwire hit his ninth homer in his last 11 games as New York starter Charles Hudson lost for the first time in seven decisions.

Oilers Take 2d Game in Overtime on Kurri's Shot

By Robin Finn
New York Times Service
EDMONTON, Alberta — In the first minute of overtime in Wednesday night's National Hockey League Stanley Cup final.



Esa Tikkanen of the Oilers got surprised, but Dave Brown of the Flyers got penalized two minutes for tripping.

Each team had won its only previous overtime game in this season's playoffs, and this was a pressured evening for both Henrik and Grant Fuhr. The goaltender took turns at being brilliant, although it had seemed to be Henrik's fortune that his play reached a protective peak after his team had taken a 2-1 lead.

he control, Glenn Anderson sprang into the Philadelphia zone, got between defenders Doug Crossman and Dave Poulin and tied the score with 7:20 to play. With Crossman paralyzed and Poulin a step behind him, Anderson snapped his stick past Hextall's right skate.

SPORTS BRIEFS

Göteborg Wins Soccer's UEFA Cup
DUNDEE, Scotland (AP) — IFK Göteborg of Sweden won soccer's UEFA Cup on Wednesday, playing a 1-1 tie with Dundee United of Scotland to win the two-game final.

Motta Quits as NBA Mavericks' Coach
DALLAS (AP) — Dick Motta, criticized for considering jobs with the New York Knicks and the Los Angeles Clippers, resigned Wednesday as coach of the Dallas Mavericks.

For the Record
Grant Goodenrich, a 24-year-old rookie guard, became the most recent of the NBA's Phoenix Sunz to be indicted, on charges of transferring or offering to transfer "quantity" of cocaine.

Mets Lose Ojeda for Season

New York Times Service
NEW YORK — Bob Ojeda, the Mets' best pitcher last season and the hope of a staff already riddled by injuries, must undergo surgery on his left elbow and will be unable to play again this season.

Ojeda, a 29-year-old left-hander with pinpoint control, was traded to the Mets from the Boston Red Sox before the 1986 season and led the staff with 18 victories, 5 losses and a 2.57 earned-run average.

He became even more important this year after Dwight Gooden went into drug treatment and ace reliever Roger McDowell missed six weeks after surgery to repair a hernia.

Rugby Takes an Old Show to the World

New Zealand, Italy Kick Off Cup Today; Australia, France Among Favorites
PARIS — Television sets, probably millions of them, were being turned on in continental Europe before 5 o'clock this Friday morning.

The mood so far is low-key and palsy, in the amateur tradition. The teams of Wales, Ireland and Scotland flew out together from London and were joined en route by Canada's. The New Zealand and Romanian squads have been training together. A good time will have been had by all.

SCOREBOARD

Table with columns for Baseball, Hockey, and Basketball, listing scores for various teams and games.

World Cup Schedule

Table listing the schedule for the World Cup, including dates and participating teams.

NHL Stanley Cup Finals

Table listing the NHL Stanley Cup Finals, including game numbers and scores.

Transition

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Darren Dougan, catcher, from Maine, international League. Activated Mike Essler, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list.

Hockey

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Darren Dougan, catcher, from Maine, international League. Activated Mike Essler, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list.

Schedule

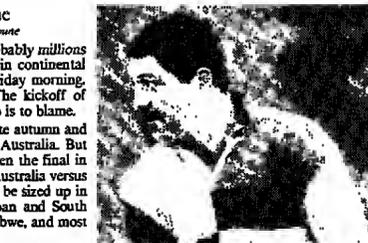
Table listing the schedule for the World Cup, including dates and participating teams.

Transition

PHILADELPHIA—Recalled Darren Dougan, catcher, from Maine, international League. Activated Mike Essler, outfielder, from the 15-day disabled list.

Rugby Takes an Old Show to the World

New Zealand, Italy Kick Off Cup Today; Australia, France Among Favorites



Prop Tito Lupino, one of Italy's best, and his team trained in Auckland for the cup opener against New Zealand.

The mood so far is low-key and palsy, in the amateur tradition. The teams of Wales, Ireland and Scotland flew out together from London and were joined en route by Canada's.

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Africa, but he stood aside rather than risk being refused visas by Australia and New Zealand. Craven gave a neutral forecast in a recent interview, saying he expected New Zealand to "win hands down."

The sport takes its name from a town and its school northwest of London. Tradition has it that a schoolboy — William Webb Ellis, for whom the World Cup trophy is named — innovated at Rugby School in 1823 by running with the ball instead of kicking it.

The forward pass is banned in rugby; so are most forms of blocking. The match has two 40-minute halves, and a team's 15 starters stay on for the duration unless a doctor certifies injury.

Expect high jinks at the World Cup, too. And maybe television will capture the spirit along with the knocks. The best message to the world would be the honest one: that rugby is fun.

OBSERVER

Modern Day Soap Opera

By Russell Baker
NEW YORK — Soap opera used to lean heavily on hospital miseries. As soon as a promising young pianist entered the plot you knew a doctor would soon be giving him some bad news.

Yes, there would have to be an operation, but good Doctor Bob who had studied in Vienna was the only surgeon in the world who knew how to perform it and he recently suffered such a severe attack of amnesia that he can't remember how to take out a splinter.

The only person with persuasive power sufficient to make the good Doctor Bob remember everything is his beloved niece, but having been bitten by a rare insect, she has been in a coma for months, and — And so on.

I am speaking now of radio days. Why medical disaster entertained Americans in that long-gone age, I cannot say. Come to think of it, much of my familiarity with soap opera of the period was acquired while I was restricted to bed with one of the childhood ailments that justified staying out of school.

Memories of those wonderful old afternoons of tedious surgery through me recently when I paused by a television set at lunchtime and noticed a young woman apparently suffering from amnesia.

"Bliss my soul, they still have soap opera, do they?" I cried aloud. "That poor girl is probably good Doctor Bob's granddaughter. Amnesia ran in the family, you know."

"It's not necessarily amnesia," my wife said. "In modern soap opera, a character's body sometimes gets occupied by aliens from outer space."

I could only cry, "Good heavens! What hath time and progress wrought?" as I settled down in nostalgic anticipation of some worse news from the hospital.

"Brace yourself," said my wife. "The days when they could keep an audience on edge for a month about high blood pressure are gone," my wife said. She was right. While I watched, a newly married couple were starting foreplay in their honeymoon suite.

A Priest Looks at TV's 'Morality Plays'

By Andrew Greeley
IN the controversy over TV evangelism, no one seems to have noticed that the most influential preacher in the United States is not Jim Bakker or Jerry Falwell or Cardinal John O'Connor.

Rather it is Bill Cosby. Every week his program and some others — "Family Ties," "Growing Pains," "Mr. Belvedere" and "My Sister Sam" — present vivid and appealing paradigms of love to vast audiences.

This love is disclosed by the resolution of family tensions in the lives of characters who have become as real to Americans as their next-door neighbors — the Huxtable family of "The Cosby Show"; Heathcliff, Claire, Sondra, Denise, Vanessa, Theo and Rudi; "Family Ties"; Alex, Andy, Jennifer and Mallory and their "parents," Steven and Elyse.

The popularity of these family situation comedies is so great, in fact, that this year "The Cosby Show" and "Family Ties" became, respectively, the first and second most-watched programs in the history of television.

The shows rarely deal explicit moral conclusions. Rather they hint lightly at the skills and traits that sustain love.

A modern version of the medieval morality play has slipped into prime-time television almost without anyone noticing it.

There are exceptions to the general restraint about moralizing and preaching: After the final commercial in an episode of "Growing Pains," Kirk Cameron, who plays Mike, steps out of character to emphasize the importance of saying "no" to cocaine, addressing the young people in the audience directly.

In real life as it is lived in the United States these days, few seekers no longer settle for hospital miseries when they feel the craving for entertainment. What they want is their bodies piled high and the sex steazy.



Bill Cosby, Keshia Knight Pulliam: All you need is love.

cently in a parish in Tucson, half-fun and full-serious, that we think about "The Martha, Mary and Lazarus Show," in which these three young people (if they had not been young, they would have been married), who were unofficial foster children of Jesus, be imagined as not much different from Theo, Denise and Vanessa Huxtable.

The point was that the love among the three biblical figures was an authentically human love as that portrayed (however simply) in the Huxtable clan.

The congregation thought the series was a great idea. I noted that the appealing connection between the Michael J. Fox character and his little brother was another template for family love.

I couldn't remember the name of the Fox role. What's he called? I demanded.

"Alex," the congregation answered with more vigor than they normally use in the responses of the mass.

"And the little brother?" Every kid in church looked at me as if I were crazy. "Andy!" they shouted.

Family life has been the raw material of much of Bill Cosby's humor from the beginning of his career, and it has always been a humor of love.

His program and the others are based on the insight that implicit ethics and religion in a matrix of humor are highly commercial in a country where meaning and belonging are as important as they have ever been and where those institutions traditionally charged with meaning and belonging — churches and schools — are failing to deliver sufficient amounts of either.

Critics of both the right and the left have been attacking the family comedies lately, as they will do when something is extraordinarily successful. The programs, it is said, are shallow and superficial.

PEOPLE

Britain Blocks Export Of van Gogh Painting

Vincent van Gogh's painting "Sunflowers" recently purchased by a Japanese insurance firm for a record \$24.75 million (about \$39.85 million), may stay in Britain temporarily to give any British buyer time to raise the money to buy it.

Like much media criticism, these comments are the result of the fallacy of misplaced genre. A half-hour TV program is not a three-hour Broadway production.

The basic objection to "Cosby" et al is that they are about intact middle-class families, a social institution that many Americans in the cultural elite (and this includes not a few clerics) think (or would like to think) is obsolete.

Television viewers in the United States, including many who are not in intact families, seem to be drawn to that cultural elite. Based on the popularity of these shows, the public apparently believes that an intact family is better on the whole than an intact family. Sometimes it may be necessary to be a single parent, but on the whole it is better to be a married parent. Because single parents and broken families are increasing, it does not follow, the public seems to think, that the intact and affectionate family is any less the ideal or that familial love is any less important.

The appeal of the shows is their portrait of family love, whether the family be intact or not.

President Ronald Reagan, itemizing gifts received last year, says he accepted a footstool from Vice President George Bush, an air compressor from an old friend's wife and horse-stall nameplates from Secret Service agents. In all, the president received nine gifts with a total value of \$12,896.

The Soviet rock star Boris Grebenchikov is going to the United States with his band, Aquarium, to record an album and make a video with Western musicians early next year, according to Marina Albee, president of Belka International, a company that specializes in U.S.-Soviet trade. The resulting album will be released simultaneously in the West and the Soviet bloc.

The British composer Andrew Lloyd Webber has written an original piece of music for Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher's reelection campaign, her Conservative Party said. Lloyd Webber, composer of the musicals "Evita," "Cats" and "Phantom of the Opera," donated his services to write the music, recorded last Friday by a 72-piece orchestra.

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